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Korean Affairs Report



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26 March 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S PROPOSAL FOR TOKYO-BEIJING ROUTE EXAMINED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by reporter Mun Pyong-ho: "Could Direct Tokyo-Beijing Air Route Be Opened? New Interest Is Shown in North Korean Proposal; Dual Routes via Seoul and Pyongyang Have Become Issue Since 1980 But Impossible If North Korea Insists on Route via Pyongyang Only"]

[Text] The opening of a direct Tokyo-Beijing air route is once again drawing attention with North Korea's new proposal for opening the route.

The biggest pending issue in the Northeast Asia region in the aviation field is an old issue that has not made progress, since it became a topic of formal discussion 5 years ago, due to North Korea's unrealistic and unreasonable contention.

Whether or not the recent North Korean proposal signifies a "change" which obliterates its past unreasonableness has not been confirmed yet. However, judging from the recent moves of North Korea, which does not refrain from making any gesture designed to get itself out of isolation, there is sufficient room for change. In that case, there is a possibility that the old pending issues may be resolved with unexpected ease.

Proposal for Direct Air Route

It was in March 1980 that the opening of a direct Tokyo-Beijing air route was formally proposed.

Since the beginning of the West's airline flights to Communist China in the 1970's, public opinion has intensified in favor of the "economization" of the aviation industry by opening a direct route between Tokyo and Beijing. Thus, it was necessary to detour for almost one half of its route while the direct route was left unused. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has been promoting a direct route.

At first the ICAP proposed informal tripartite talks between South Korea, Japan, and Communist China. However, when this was not successful because Communist China, being conscious of North Korea, ignored this, Chairman Kotaite prepared proposals for the dual routes to be opened simultaneously,

that is, the Tokyo-Seoul-Beijing route and the Tokyo-Pyongyang-Beijing route. With this he visited in 1981-1982 Japan, South Korea, North Korea, and Communist China to sound out their intentions.

In accordance with the consistent stand for opening territorial air space on the principle of reciprocity to even those nations with which it has no diplomatic relations, our side has accepted the proposals for the dual routes and approved their simultaneous opening.

However, the North Korean side, on the unreasonable pretext that the dual routes would perpetuate the division of South and North, opposed the proposals for dual routes and firmly insisted on the opening of the Tokyo-Pyongyang-Beijing route.

Because of this North Korean contention the Communist Chinese side too did not show an affirmative attitude and the Japanese side also opposed the opening of only the Tokyo-Pyongyang-Beijing route. As a result, the negotiations did not make progress.

On our side, even if the opening of the Tokyo-Beijing route did not have immediate benefits because our airline companies would not fly the route, when Seoul should become an intermediate stop-over point, the weight of Seoul in the aviation network in Northeast Asia would be expected from the relaying of freight and passengers destined for Communist China. Such reciprocal steps as passing through Communist China's territorial air space by Korean airliners could be expected. From the viewpoint that such an improvement in relations would have a positive effect on the safety of Northeast Asia as a whole, our side has persistently promoted the opening of the dual air routes through formal and informal channels.

Even last spring, officials of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) volunteered to mediate, but without success.

However, because South Korea and Communist China agreed through triangular negotiations, with Japan in the middle, to the opening of the direct Tokyo-Shanghai route which revised the past "Nixon" route, the concerned parties built up specific cooperative relations in the aviation field.

The direct Tokyo-Shanghai route which was agreed on by the three parties, South Korea, Japan, and Communist China, at the Asia-Pacific regional conference of the ICAO in January 1983 revised the previous "Nixon" route, which used to detour around the southern part of Kyushu after avoiding the Korean flight information district that extends far to the south of Cheju-do, shortened the flight distance by more than 300 m, and reduced the flight time by more than 30 minutes.

This route has been used for flight beginning on 4 August 1981, and airlines using this route have saved more than \$8 million in fuel every year.

The reason why our side has allowed the passing through of the flight information district, which has gained no real profit for our side, is the

profound nature of preemptive concessions in expectation of reciprocal steps from neighboring countries, in addition to the principle of guaranteeing free flight of civilian airlines. Although the Communist Chinese side has shown its flexible attitude toward us through frequent contacts, including its civil aviation plane incident in 1983, it has not amended its posture of support for the North Korean stand as far as the opening of the direct Tokyo-Beijing route is concerned.

The current Tokyo-Beijing route which passes through Shanghai is a distance of 2,046 miles. If this is changed to a direct line going through Seoul, the distance is 1,462 miles, shortening it by 580 miles, and the flight time is reduced from 4 hours 18 minutes to 3 hours and 10 minutes, a reduction by more than 1 hour. Consequently, the five airlines--Japan Airlines, the Chinese Civil Air Company, Pan Am, Pakistan Air, and Iran Air, which have more than 50 flights a week on this route--will be able to save more than 2 million barrels of fuel a year.

Prospects

The issue is the attitude of the North Korean side.

If the recent North Korean proposal turns out to be a repetition of its past unreasonableness, insisting only on the Tokyo-Pyongyang-Beijing route, in view of the current situation North Korean's proposal is nothing except external propaganda.

In its recent proposal the North Korean side revealed that it has trained since 1982 its aviation personnel in control training in the English language for the opening of the new air route, and that the reinforcement project of control communications facilities at Pyongyang Airport will be completed by the end of this year. This had drawn attention. If the North Korean side has been unreasonable because of its incomplete "preparations," and it is making a new proposal for the completion of its preparations, the possibility of its change can be seen too.

Civil aviation in North Korea is almost nominal because of its system. It is known that in reality two Soviet-made planes irregularly fly between Pyongyang and Beijing and between Pyongyang and Khabarovsk.

Its position does not compare to that of Korean Airlines, which ranks among the top 10 in terms of transport. The unnatural detour while direct routes are abandoned for political reasons cannot last forever.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF RED CROSS TALKS REVIEWED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 5 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Su-kun: "The Only Accomplishment of the 10th North and South Red Cross Talks: 'Continuing Talks'; Of the Five-Point Agenda North Korea Insists Only on 'Free Travel'; North Korean Uses Talks for Political Advantage Rather Than Promotion of Humanitarian Tasks"]

[Text] The 10th North and South Korean Red Cross Conference ended only with an agreement to continue talks without interruption.

As a result of the talks in two sessions for 2 days, 3 and 4 December, both sides clearly brought to the fore their basic differences in their approach to and method of solution of the problems related to the issue of divided families. If we view this from the standpoint of a prompt solution of the issue of divided families between North and South, this is an immense disappointment.

However, in view of the fact that until now the true intention of North Korean's contention has not been accurately explored, paradoxically this may be evaluated as tentative progress. We can move on to a stage of mutual negotiation on the basis of an accurate recognition of the opponent. It may be hackneyed rhetoric, but on this score our chief delegate Yi Yong-tok and the chief of the North Korean Red Cross delegation Yi Chong-yul pointed this out in the same context.

The foremost fundamental point of conflict between the two sides lies in the difference in approach to the solution of problems. While our side adopts the approach of a package proposal, followed by a package discussion and package solution for the five-point plan, in contrast the North Korean side insists on a solution by stages, with the priority solution being that of the "free travel" issue in the five-point agenda.

To put it simply, our side has presented the method of solution, the package solution, as was agreed on at the Eighth Conference. In contrast, the North Korean side has adopted the stand that if the free-travel issue is solved, all other problems will be solved.

The background of such a confrontation is described below. At the preliminary conferences and the first Full Conference in the early 1970's, both the North and South decided on a five-point agenda. These are: (1) the issue of addresses and existence, (2) the free-travel issue, (3) letter exchanges, (4) the reunion issue, and (5) other issues.

Our side adopted the stand of solving each issue point by point, starting with an agreed-on point in the agenda, while the North Korean side insisted on the package solution of the five-point agenda. However, when our side accepted its proposal, the North Korean side reversed itself to a solution by stages, which has made a substantive discussion of the agenda difficult.

At the Ninth Conference, in accordance with the agreement, our side presented three sets of a draft agreement to propose a solution to the five-point agenda, but North Korea presented only one draft agreement for free travel.

The North Korean side insisted that the free-travel issue in the five-point agenda was most "pivotal" and it should be solved "as a priority." Thus in reality it adopted the posture that the five-point agenda should be merged into an one-point agenda. The North Korean side unfolded a plausible reason that if free travel is realized, other points will be automatically solved.

However, that kind of reasoning can be understood as the North Korean side's intention to use talks for political purposes, contrary to the original spirit of using the talks for humanitarian tasks. That is to say, instead of a posture of pursuing humanitarian objectives, the North Korean side sees the main purpose as using the talks for political and strategic uses.

This becomes clearer when one looks at the contents of its "draft agreement on free travel" presented at the Ninth Conference and the "proposals for means other than free travel" presented this time. For instance, North Korea presented such unreasonable plans as the plan that divided families must visit families in the opponent's areas and, in connection with letter exchanges, that messages should be delivered either orally or in writing.

Moreover, the North Korean side is setting up various pitfalls such as the proposal that those who cannot travel freely due to physical condition, age, or other reasons may dispatch third persons or proxies, and that such proxies may travel to other areas of their choice.

In a similar vein the North Korean side has once again discussed the issue of "friends," which it was agreed would not be included in the talks in the 1970's.

While the South Korean Red Cross is attempting to solve problems in a businesslike manner, the North Korean Red Cross is taking an approach to the issues from the political and strategic standpoint.

This point can be exposed also in several proposals that both sides made at the 10th Conference. On the basis of the results of the first mutual exchange of home visitor groups last September, the South Korean Red Cross proposed a

second visitor exchange during the lunar calendar New Year and the first letter exchange between those who meet, thus taking a posture of breaking down the barriers of division step by step.

The North Korean side coldly rejected this: "The first exchange of home visitor groups was a symbolic task to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation and to give hope to divided families. But such an opportunity has disappeared."

On the other hand, North Korean repeatedly proposed trips of delegations by air and emphasized that this issue should be solved in the future. Its intention is to make an issue out of the means of transportation which is totally unrelated to the essential problems.

Also, the North Korean side did not exclude the possibility that the 11th Conference in Pyongyang scheduled for 2 days on 26 and 27 February might be influenced by our annual Team Spirit maneuvers. The North Korean spokesman said: "Like other talks, the Red Cross talks too must have a favorable climate for discussion, and we expect that the south Korean side will make the climate favorable." This appears to suggest that the Red Cross talks may be postponed as the North-South economic talks were canceled early this year.

The Team Spirit maneuvers are the regular annual military training exercise of South Korean forces and the U.S. forces, which cannot be canceled.

Viewed in this way, because the North-South Red Cross talks are influenced by the consistent anti-South Korean strategy of North Korea as the latter tries to inject politics into the talks, the continuation of the talks themselves does not appear to be a small success.

Proposals of South Korean and North Korean Red Cross Organizations 10th Conference

	South Korean Red Cross	North Korean Red Cross
Method of Solution	Package proposal--package discussion--package solution of the five-point agenda	Package discussion of the five-point agenda, but priority solution of the free-travel issue
Confirmation of addresses and existence	Both the free-travel method and the request and confirmation method	Confirmation of direct visits to the other side
Visits and meetings	Visits by free travel, and meetings at Panmunjom and other places	Meetings and visits by free travel
Letter exchanges	To be handled by the joint joint Panmunjom office	Oral messages or letters through free travel
Travel certificates	North-south travel certificates issued by the Red Cross to be carried on person	Credentials issued by the Red Cross to be carried on person
Transportation for travelers	By land transportation	By automobile, train, boat, and aircraft
Transition points	Panmunjom and other points as agreed on may be added	Panmunjom and Chorwon (land), Pusan and Wonsan (sea), and Kimpo and Sunan (air)
Issue of those who cannot travel	To be solved through the joint Panmunjom office	Direct visits by proxies arranged by the Red Cross or a third party
Establishment of delegation offices	Repeatedly proposed	No reference
Exchange of visitor groups during lunar calendar New Year	Proposed	Rejected

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES HOPE TO HOLD EXTRA ASSEMBLY SESSION IN MARCH

SK010021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Major political parties are moving to call a special National Assembly session this month in a bid to attract political debates in the Assembly forum. The Democratic Justice Party, the New Korea Democratic Party and the Korea National Party have already started to work on preparations for the session.

The floor leaders of the three parties are expected to hold formal meetings next week to discuss the timing and agenda for the special session. They are likely to conduct behind-the-scenes contacts over the weekend in an attempt to narrow differences over outstanding political issues.

Pending between rival parties are the naming of a special committee for constitutional revision and the settlement of the issue involving opposition lawmakers indicted for the "floor violence" of last December.

DJP floor leader Yi Se-ki said yesterday the ruling party intends to hold a 2-week session in the second half of this month. He said that he will soon meet with his opposition counterparts to work out a schedule. "I have had informal contacts with them (the opposition), and I have got an impression that they do not disagree with a March session," Yi said.

The majority floor leader said that the DJP will seek to form three ad hoc committees during the special session--a constitution committee, a committee to support inter-Korea talks and a committee to deal with issues related to the people's livelihood. He added that he will continue informal contacts with the opposition before starting official talks.

The three major parties held separate meetings in the morning to discuss floor strategies for the upcoming session.

In a series of meetings of ranking officials, the DJP decided to cope resolutely with the opposition's offensives related to constitutional revision efforts.

The majority party also decided to seek the revision of the National Assembly Law.

DJP officials said that outstanding issues affecting the people's livelihood will be settled during the forthcoming session. To this end, the ruling party held a series of consultations with the government.

The main opposition NKDP said that it will deal intensively with the "outrageous" measures recently taken by the police to block its headquarters.

Floor leader Kim Tong-yong of the party said that he expects the session to start sometime after 16 March, when the prime minister returns from his overseas trip.

Touching on the proposed establishment of presidential and Assembly committees to study constitutional issues, Kim said that his party will not agree to the formation of a presidential committee. "It will not be desirable to establish two committees for the same purpose," the opposition floor leader said. He also rejected the ruling party's proposal for constitutional revision in 1989.

The envisaged Assembly Constitution committee should be made to operate until the spring of 1987, so that the basic law may be rewritten before 1988, he said.

The minor opposition KNP, meanwhile, urged the DJP and NKDP to start the special Assembly session as soon as possible.

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CSO: 4100/93

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP ADOPTS TIMETABLE FOR 'DEMOCRATIZATION'

HK051014 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 5 Mar (AFP)--The leading opposition party Wednesday formally adopted a timetable for the country's "democratization" involving presidential elections by popular vote to be held before the end of 1987, a party spokesman said.

The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) at its leadership meeting also decided to urge a nationwide campaign to collect signatures calling for a constitutional amendment in about a year's time to allow for the direct presidential elections, the spokesman told reporters.

Analysts said the opposition's timetable constituted a direct challenge to President Chon Tu-hwan who proposed last week that the present constitution be revised after he steps down when his term ends in February 1988.

NKDP Chairman Yi Min-u told reporters the timetable was "flexible" and would be discussed with the government majority, but he added that any constitutional amendment must be in place before Mr Chon's tenure ends.

Meanwhile, the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (UMMDU), a non-political dissident organization, declared in a statement that they supported the signature campaign and called for "the ouster of the military dictatorship" and "a democratic constitution."

However, the Reverend Moon Ik-hwan [name as received], 67, a noted Presbyterian minister who heads the UMMDU, was forcibly prevented from reading the statement at the UMMDU office and taken to his home to be placed under house arrest.

The statement distributed to the press said the current constitution was "undemocratically" adopted without national consensus in 1980, and assured a long-term hold on power by the "military" regime. "Therefore, we are staging a pan-national signature collection campaign aimed at achieving a democratic constitution."

The Korean Roman Catholic Council for Justice and Peace on Tuesday issued a statement declaring that the petition drive for the constitutional amendment represented the "basic rights" of the people.

Mr Chon's government has warned that campaigners risked arrest and prosecution, but so far official action has been limited to some police interrogations.

Government authorities have urged the campaigners not to create any "social confusion" and rather to respond positively to the government's efforts to achieve "democratic development through dialogue and reconciliation."

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CSO: 4100/93

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP UNCERTAIN ABOUT PARLIAMENTARY LEADERSHIP

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Kim Il-yon-ho]

[Text] By presenting the case of censure of its National Assembly members, Cho Yon-ha, Kim Ok-sun, and Pak Hae-yun, to the Political Affairs Council after having decided on the types of censure at the sixth meeting of the Party Central Discipline Committee on 14 November, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has started in earnest to tackle intraparty turmoil created by the trouble surrounding the race for the vice-speakership.

The decision of the party discipline committee on that day "to expel Assembly members Cho and Kim and to warn Assembly member Pak" was an unprecedentedly strong measure. According to the explanations of the mainstream faction, by seizing this opportunity, the party hoped to rectify the party discipline problems and to consolidate the battle line for constitutional revision. It appears that the party's determined push for the censure of Assemblyman Cho strongly reflects their reaction against him for his having approached the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) by criticizing the two Kims bitterly about the time of his announcement of candidacy. On the 28th of last month, right after the turmoil had developed, the party leadership called a General Conference of the Assembly Members and resolved quickly to expel Assemblyman Cho, who had been elected vice-speaker. It also made its position clear by reaffirming its decision at the Political Affairs Council the following day that it would punish sternly for acts which were injurious to the party.

The fact that in spite of the decisions of the General Conference of the Members of the National Assembly and the Political Affairs Council, the lower echelon organ of the party, had to meet six times to reach a final decision, and thus the party had to suffer the most serious pain since the "Chinsan turmoil" in the opposition camp in the 1960s, was a clear indication that the reactions of the anti-mainstream faction, which used the recent development as a good excuse to attack the party leadership, could not easily be dismissed as insignificant.

According to an analyst, the anti-mainstream faction centering around Yi Chul-sung and Kim Chae-kuang was more interested in cultivating the voice of

discontent within the party by keeping the issue alive through placing the joint responsibility of the selection process of candidates on the party leadership, and by resorting to delaying tactics instead of just opposing the party's disciplinary actions against Assemblyman Cho and others.

Because of such a strategy by the anti-mainstream faction, the disciplinary action against Assemblymen Cho and others has barely advanced to the first round. To finalize the decision of the Party Disciplinary Committee, which is equivalent to a prosecutor's demand of penalty, the decision must first secure the approval of the Political Affairs Council and then it be approved by the General Conference of Assembly Members. In the process of reaching a judgment by the Political Affairs Council, the severity of the penalty can be adjusted. The numerical strength of the mainstream faction in these two organizations gives it an advantage in influencing the decision of the party disciplinary committee.

But the problem is not with the adoption of the decision itself but how to overcome the inevitable resistance of the anti-mainstream faction in the process.

Since it is true that complex questions of party interests had something to do directly or indirectly with the recent turmoil surrounding the election of the vice-speaker, as well as external factors such as the breach of a promise by the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), it is difficult to conclude hastily what sort of unexpected situation will develop at a time when the disciplinary action question is unfolding continuously as a hot issue in the party.

In the event that Assemblyman Cho's expulsion from the party becomes final and he is made an orphan of the political world, his conduct will continue to be a reminder of the breach of promise by the DJP. Therefore, some people doubt that the ruling party circle will merely remain as spectators.

Assemblyman Cho, the man in question, maintained firmly that at least at first, he would "under no circumstances, submit to the decision of the committee," and that he would not change his mind.

This was interpreted to mean that he intends to put up another fight at the General Conference of the Assembly Members. Accordingly, in the event that the mainstream faction goes ahead with the decision to expel him, the atmosphere of the party will be highly likely to deteriorate quickly.

Although it is doubtful whether the anti-mainstream faction will stick together to the end with Assemblyman Cho who "was not their man" at the outset, it is not difficult to foresee that the antimainstream faction will attempt to weaken the leadership which is under the sphere of influence of the two Kims by impeding the actions of the mainstream faction as much as possible.

By citing the fact that there were more non-party line votes in the election of the vice speaker than anticipated, the anti-mainstream faction is even predicting "another turmoil" during the General Conference of the Assembly

Members, where secret balloting might very well be adopted as a procedure. Without going to such an extent, if the difference of votes turns out to be small at the General Conference of the Assembly Members of the party, it is highly likely that the anti-mainstream faction will use this as an excuse to press hard to call an early all-party congress.

Thus, some concern has been expressed that the NKDP may be entangled in a premature power struggle at a time when it is about to launch a serious struggle for constitutional revision.

With such a background, some party leaders, from a broader perspective, hint cautiously that there is a possibility of some sort of a political compromise. The gist of this idea of compromise is that while the recommendation for disciplinary action is pending at the Political Affairs Council, Assemblyman Cho will resign from the vice speakership first and then the party leadership will restore the honor of Assemblyman Cho.

But at present, this compromise proposal has not reached the stage of serious consideration since the gulf between the positions of the mainstream faction, which demands that the unconditional resignation of Assemblyman Cho must precede, and those of the anti-mainstream faction, which presents the reform of the character of the party leadership by removing the influence of the two Kims on the party as a precondition, is too wide.

In the wake of his recent meetings with Kim Yong-sam, Yi Min-u, and Kim Sang-hyon, Cho is seeking a meeting with Kim Tae-chung through the Vice President of the Party Yi Chung-che, but since the stand of the mainstream faction, and especially that of Kim Tae-chung, has been so firm, there has been no sign of easing the deadlock situation.

Contrary to such a compromise proposal, some speculate that the mainstream faction is determined to cut membership size down at this opportunity. Reportedly, some mainstream faction members advocate a hardline position without being concerned with the number of Assembly seats, and they say, "How can we fight together for the constitutional revision on which the fate of the party depends with those persons who try to split up the party by using the individuals who have clearly committed an act which is injurious to the party?"

In any event, as a result of the crisis surrounding the vice speakership, the internal consolidation of the NKDP has really been advanced in the direction of the expected course, but it appears that the turn of events still contains a spark which might touch of bigger turmoil as it is linked with various other compound factors both in and out of the party.

12474/12948
CSO: 4107/036

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP 'CONSIDERS' HOLDING EXTRA ASSEMBLY ALONE

SK010039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Mar 86 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Ruling DJP floor leader Yi Se-ki yesterday showed a more hawkish attitude than usual on the convocation of an extraordinary House session.

He told reporters that "I will not give them an impression that the DJP is being led by the opposition party."

"I don't beg any longer for the presence of the opposition party at the House session," Yi said, indicating that the majority party may hold the House session alone, if negotiations with the NDP fail.

But he added that his party has not yet decided on whether it will unilaterally operate the session, in which the majority party plans to pass some 40 bills relating to the people's livelihood.

"We (the DJP) will persuade the NDP into attending the House session, but if the NDP rejects it we have no choice but to cancel the House session or to hold it by ourselves," the DJP whip said.

Earlier, the DJP whip worked out the party's floor strategies in preparation for the House session with other key officers.

After the meeting, deputy floor leader An Pyong-kyu said that the DJP will also seek to install an ad hoc House Committee on the Constitution, along with those committees on the inter-Korean dialogue and national economy, through negotiations with the NDP.

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CSO: 4100/93

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO PLEDGE ON CONSTITUTION REVISION IN 1989

SK010027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party plans to pledge on revising the Constitution in 1989. The pledge will be made in a plenary meeting of the party's Central Standing Committee scheduled for early this month.

A party source said yesterday, "President Chon Tu-hwan promised to allow constitutional revision in 1989 during Monday's Chongwadae meeting. However, the opposition party does not believe in the promise."

The opposition party cites the fact that President Chon's term ends in 1988, in rejecting the proposal for constitutional rewriting in 1989, the source said.

"We have resolved to hold a plenary session of the Central Standing Committee to make it clear that we will inherit the president's pledge and keep it," he said. He said that the DJP's presidential candidate nominated in the national convention in 1987 will renew the vow.

"If we officially make the pledge for constitutional revision, the opposition party can no longer reject it," he said.

During Monday's domestic political summit, President Chon said the Constitution could be revised in 1989. Chon said the ruling DJP to which he belongs and the party's presidential nominee can make the promise for constitutional change.

In the meantime, DJP Chairman No Tae-u said the forthcoming committee meeting will provide an opportunity for the ruling party to enhance unity.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said the committee meeting will discuss ways of realizing "grand politics" advocated by President Chon in his policy statement for this year.

The committee consists of 4,953 members, and the party constitution stipulates that the committee hold a regular plenary session each year.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONTROVERSIES OVER REVISION ISSUE 'NATURAL'

SK261014 Seoul YONHAP in English 1000 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, 26 Feb (YONHAP)--Yi Kyu-ho, Korean ambassador to Japan, said Tuesday that controversies in Korea stemming from the issue of constitutional revision give an indication of the difficulties involved in the peaceful transfer of power in Korea, where political power has never changed hands peacefully.

"It is rather natural that political controversies should take place in a democratic and open-door country that undergoes rapid changes," Yi said.

Speaking before a group of Japanese political and academic leaders at Tokai University, Yi said that the incumbent Korean Government has firmly resolved itself to bringing about the peaceful transfer of power at any cost.

Yi was inaugurated as Korean ambassador to Tokyo last December.

In comparison with the cemetery-like quietness of a completely controlled society, the political controversies stemming from the opposition party's signature collection drive to revise the constitution illustrate efforts for development in a democratic and open society, Yi said.

Criticizing recent Japanese news coverage of the Korean political situation, Yi said that to gain a better understanding of a nation, one should first acquire more knowledge of that nation.

Attending the welcoming meeting were Yoshihide Mori, minister of Japan's Environmental Agency, and Toyo Okkihara, president of Hiroshima University.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NO TAE-U CRITICIZES NKDP DEMAND FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK060347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0335 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Cheju, South Korea, 6 Mar (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Thursday bitterly criticized the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) for its 'unreasonable' demand that the constitution be revised this year and that a direct presidential election be held next year.

At a breakfast meeting with a group of provincial leaders here, No cautioned the Korean people against the NKDP's demand 'in order not to repeat the confusion and difficulties we experienced in 1980.'

The ruling and opposition parties are locked in a head-on clash over the issue of revising the constitution in order to replace the current indirect presidential election system with a system of electing the president through popular vote.

No expressed deep regret over the fact that 'the grand national task of achieving the first peaceful change of power in Korean history has been interrupted by the rejection of the opposition camp.'

No called upon the participants at the meeting to stand in the vanguard of a nationwide movement to stifle the opposition party's demand.

If the government had failed to nip the opposition party's signature-collecting campaign for constitutional amendment in the bud, "considerable difficulties" would have followed, No said.

'Everything must be done in order to prevent the recurrence of the 1980 confusion,' he emphasized.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CULTURE POLICIES FOCUS ON CHON'S 'GRAND POLITICS'

SK260806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, 26 Feb (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to focus its culture and information policies for this year on the "grand politics" proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan in his new year policy statement on 12 January. To this end, the government will try to deepen the people's understanding of "grand politics" and will encourage intellectuals and other leading figures to participate in the process of translating the supreme political goal into action, Yi Won-hong, culture and information minister, said Wednesday.

Explaining his ministry's major 1986 policy guidelines to Chon, Yi said that the ministry will do its best to establish and perpetuate among the people a firm view of the nation and the value that will be the driving force behind national development.

The ministry also plans to create favorable international opinion for the establishment of durable peace on the Korean peninsula by exposing the malicious intention of North Korea's peace offensives to the international community, while publicizing the true picture of the Korean economy and the government's open-door economic policies.

The ministry will also encourage public, social and vocational organizations to participate in the nationwide campaign to enhance the festive mood of the 10th Asian Games, to be held in Seoul 20 Sept to 5 Oct. "All Asian nations will be encouraged to participate in the Asian Games," Yi said. Cultural and artistic festivals for the games will be held from 20 August through 11 October. Seventy-five folk art festival committees will manage courses for transporting the torch. A full-fledged publicity campaign will be launched at the end of the Asian Games in order to encourage nations to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. An international symposium will be held in December of this year to arrange and evaluate cultural and artistic programs for the Seoul Olympic Games, Yi said.

Other highlights of ministry's policy for this year are the establishment of a "wholesome culture" by encouraging the publication of good books and the production of motion pictures, and the designation of Kyongju, Kongju, Puyo and other ancient historical cities as cultural sites.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNILATERAL PASSAGE OF BUDGET BILL BY DJP PROTESTED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "DJP Unilaterally Disposes of Budget Bill; NDP Brands It 'Null and Void' and Stages Hunger Strikes and Sit-ins; NDP Rejects DJP's Revised Proposal for a Special Committee; Seven Bills, Including the Tax Reduction Bill, Passed at the Same Time"]

[Text] In the midst of the tense political situation caused by 4 days of sit-ins staged by opposition party members, in the National Assembly the Democratic Justice Party in succession convened at 7:06 am on 2 December--the legal deadline for the disposition of the budget bill--the full session of the Budget Committee and the full session of the National Assembly, with only members of the Democratic Justice Party attending, and unilaterally in only 2 minutes disposed of the new year's budget bill, which amounted to a total of 13,800,500 million won and seven other bills, including the revised tax reduction bill. The New Democratic Party immediately declared the passing of the budget bill null and void and continued its limited sit-in. Thus relations between the ruling party and the opposition party were plunged into the worst confrontation since the beginning of the regular Assembly session. Prospects for the future political situation also became unclear.

The ruling party and the opposition parties attempted political negotiations, including 12 contacts among the floor leaders, beginning with the three parties' floor leaders conference at 8:07 pm on 1 December, Sunday, until 5:50 am on 2 December. For a time it appeared that they might reach a compromise. However, as the New Democratic Party rejected the three-point compromise proposal, this led to the breakup of the negotiations.

While the New Democratic Party was holding its general session of Assembly members to discuss the acceptance or rejection of the negotiation proposals, the Democratic Justice Party at 6:10 am called in its members into Room No 146, on the first floor of the National Assembly, ostensibly to hold its general session of Assembly members. This led to securing a meeting room which had been denied by the sit-ins of the New Democratic Party. At about 7 am, the Democratic Justice Party received a report that the New Democratic Party had decided against the negotiation proposals. At 7:04 am it continuously held the full session of the Budget Committee first and then the full session of the Assembly to present in a package eight bills, including the new year's budget bill with a total of

13,800,500 million won, with the Accounts Adjustment Subcommittee of the Budget Committee revising the government bill by reducing 14.8 billion won, and the tax reduction revision bill. It passed the bills in 2 minutes.

After the Democratic Justice Party held at its general session of Assembly members the full session of the Budget Committee and the full session of the Assembly to dispose unilaterally of the budget bill and budget accessory bills, members of the New Democratic Party tried to barge into the meeting place. However, the doors were closed tight, and for about 20 minutes a commotion of breaking down the doors of the meeting place for the general session of Assembly members occurred.

Members of the New Democratic Party broke down the doors to enter the meeting place for the Democratic Justice Party's general session of Assembly members, pushed down the stairs Chairman Kim Chong-ho of the Budget Committee who was about to leave the meeting place after unilaterally disposing of the budget bill, and surrounded him and demanded: "Since this is nothing but the resolution of the general session of Democratic Justice Party Assembly members, it is null and void. It is not what the National Assembly voted for. Declare that this has been voted for not by the National Assembly but by the members of the Democratic Justice Party alone."

Members of the New Democratic Party also grabbed by the neck floor leader Yi Se-ki, shoved him, and accused him of being a "swindler and a trickster." But members of the Democratic Justice Party sat quietly in their seats to watch this scene without responding.

This day the Democratic Justice Party presented as the final proposal the three-point compromise plan. With respect to the constitutional change issue, they called for a "special committee for the study of the constitution" to be established in the National Assembly by 18 December, for the tax reduction bill to be voted on after deliberation, and for the reduction amount to be adjusted for the new year's budget bill in the process of deliberation at the Budget Committee and the full session of the National Assembly.

However, at 6 am on 2 December the New Democratic Party affirmed its view at the general session of Assembly members held at the full Assembly session chamber that with respect to the formation of the special committee on constitutional change, it could not accept it unless the committee was a "special committee on constitutional change" as it had demanded, and it rejected the proposals of the Democratic Justice Party.

The New Democratic Party quickly studied the affirmative acceptance of the proposals, and called for a "special committee for deliberation on the constitution" instead of a "special committee for the study of the constitution."

Immediately after the budget bill was unilaterally disposed of, the New Democratic Party announced: "Under no circumstances will our party abandon

the struggle for democratic constitutional change. The eight bills, including the 1986 budget, voted on at the general session of Democratic Justice Party Assembly members with members of the Democratic Justice Party members alone attending must be declared null and void. And Vice Speaker Ch'oe Yong-ch'ol, who presided over the meetings, and other related responsible persons must apologize to the people."

Then members of the New Democratic Party recited slogans led by Assembly member Kim Chong-kil: "All legislation, including the 1986 budget bill passed by the general session of the Democratic Justice Party Assembly members, is null and void"; "the people sorrowfully cry over the tax reduction bill designed for the benefit of financial cliques"; and "let us win the constitutional change for direct election of the president." At about 7:42 am the members left the meeting of the general session of Assembly members and headed toward the full Assembly session chamber.

At 8:00 am members of the New Democratic Party once again held a general session of Assembly members at the full Assembly session chamber to discuss steps to take after the incident. Some argued for an "indefinite hunger struggle," but this was withdrawn by the pleas of President Yi Min-u, and they agreed to enter into a "limited hunger strike and sit-in" until the morning of 3 December. They began the sit-in at 8:20 this morning at the full Assembly session chamber.

The eight bills unilaterally revised and disposed of by the Democratic Justice Party are: the defense tax revision bill, the corporate tax revision bill, the income tax revision bill, the tax reduction control revision bill (alternate bill), the law concerning the lump sum savings for farming and fishing families, the settlement of fiscal year 1984 revenues and expenditures, the approval of expenditures of fiscal year 1984 reserve funds, and the 1986 budget bill.

Will Not Respond to Dialogue and Will Wage Struggle Outside of Assembly-- President Yi Interviewed

President Yi Min-u of the New Democratic Party held a press conference on the morning of 2 December after the new year's budget bill and budget accessory bills were unilaterally disposed of by the Democratic Justice Party. He declared: "Our party will organize city and provincial special committees on the constitutional change and will launch a struggle outside the Assembly for the constitutional change by stages."

President Yi said: "We will tenaciously continue the struggle for the constitutional change called the restoration of democracy, and we will not respond to any form of dialogue with the ruling party as of now, even though we may have an opportunity to have a dialogue with the ruling party depending on the passage of time."

President Yi declared: "Our party and I solemnly declare to wage the struggle for the constitutional change not for political power but for national salvation. Since the rise or fall of the nation depends on this, the methods and means of our struggle will be unlimited."

President Yi said: "The eight bills, including next year's budget bill, were disposed of in only 2 minutes beginning at 7:04 this morning solely by the general session of Democratic Justice Party Assembly members. Since they ignored the National Assembly Act, the minimum form and procedures required by parliamentary democracy, these are null and void in cause."

No Defects in Processing of Bills--Democratic Justice Party Announced

In a statement issued after unilaterally passing the budget bill in Room No 146 in the National Assembly in the early morning of 2 December, the Democratic Justice Party declared: "In order to avoid in advance disgraceful incidents that might be caused by the collision anticipated in case the deliberation of parliamentary bills was carried out in a situation in which the opposition side occupied all conference rooms in the National Assembly building and obstructed by violence the processing of parliamentary matters, or hindered the processing, we were forced to deliberate and vote on the 1986 budget bill and accessory bills in Room No 146."

This statement announced by the spokesman, Sim Myong-po, expressed regret over the manner of disposition and stated: "However, we clearly declare that in the process of disposing of these bills there were no legal defects."

Spokesman Sim said: "Until the last moment before 2 December, the legal deadline for disposing of the budget bill and other bills, we continued our dialogue with the opposition. However, even though we made concessions to the opposition on political and other bills, because of the unilateral and unreasonable demands of the opposition, the dialogue was broken off, and normalization of the management of the National Assembly became totally untenable."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT SHOWS INCREASE IN NUMBER OF DEMONSTRATORS

SK010041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The number of people booked for alleged involvement in campus disturbances increased remarkably last year from the previous year, according to a latest crime report yesterday. It showed the police and prosecution booked 901 people for their roles in campus unrest throughout the country last year, compared with 47 people booked on similar charges in 1984.

The report, "Crime Analysis in 1985," compiled by the Prosecutor General's Office, attributed the sharp increase in the number of suspects involved in campus unrest to the government's get-tough policy against the growing student activism on and off the college campuses.

It said the number of people involved in illegal labor movements and financial irregularities stood at 109 and 68, respectively. However, the report does not give the 1984 figures for the labor and financial irregularities.

The report also said the number of people booked for fraud concerning overseas employment decreased by 52.8 percent to 281 last year.

The number of people charged with suspected tax evasion also dropped by 27.1 percent from 1984 when 181 people were prosecuted for dodging taxes.

The report said the prosecution handled 1,006,980 criminal suspects referred to it by the police across the country.

By crime, violence topped the list with 24.9 percent of the total suspects, followed by traffic law violations (14.6 percent) and breaches of the Homeland Reserves Forces Establishment Law (12.5 percent) and fraud (8.8 percent).

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RADICAL STUDENTS' NEW TARGETS, METHODS OF PROTEST

DJP Training Center

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Nov 85 p 11

[Text] Around 8'oclock this morning, over 170 student members of the National Student Federation, from the 14 universities of the Seoul area including Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Sung Kyun-kwan University, and Ewha University, carried out a surprise attack and seized the Democratic Justice Party's (DJP) Central Political Training Institute (CPTI) (Director Chung Chang-hwa) located at the Karak-tong, Kang-tong Ku, Seoul, and as of 12:00 noon, they continued to hold the buildings, shouting the slogan "Down with the Dictatorship!"

Throwing rocks, molotov cocktails, and wielding wood blocks, the students dashed toward the main gates all at once, overpowered the six policemen on guard duty at the gate and several DJP guards, broke in, and invaded the main building of the CPTI, located about 300 meters from the gate.

The students seized the Director's office and auditorium on the second floor, built barricades with desks and chairs on the stairways leading to the second floor and at the entrances, wore white headbands, and confronted the police.

The CPTI's situation room was seized briefly on the last 11th by nine students from the four universities, and it was seized again by surprise attack today.

The students put up wallposters, some of which read "The United States Which Supports the Prolonged Rule, Go Home!" on the central hall, rejected the offer of Director of the CPTI, Chung Chang-hwa to talk, and declared that they did not have any intention to talk with the DJP any further.

Some of them went up to the roof above the third floor and hung three national flags and seven placards, one of which read "Repeal the Anti-people Open Economic Policy Immediately."

Some students sat on the rooftop rail from around 8:50 in the morning, read a statement which contained 20 demands, including "Repeal the Policy of Liberalizing the Imports of Agricultural and Fishery Products!" into a hand-held microphone.

On the rooftop they burned two DJP flags and two cotton effigies that they had prepared.

The number of students who participated in the seizure of the CPTI was estimated at about 170 from the 14 universities as of this morning, but the number is not accurately known since it is difficult to have access to the site.

Although they claim that the total is 176 from the 14 universities, the police estimate it to be a little over 160. The DJP believes the number is about 170.

The students have asked for permission to hold a mass debate on current issues at Yoido Square, starting at 1:00 pm on 24 November.

The students held 30 molotov cocktails and wood blocks, and threatened to set building on fire by spreading the 40 liters of petroleum that they had prepared in case the police attempted to move in.

The students who occupied the Director's office and the auditorium threatened to first douse the buildings with water from fire engine hoses, throw the six propane gas cans, and throw rocks if police tried to come close to them. At the time the students invaded the CPTI, there were policemen on guard duty, more than 10 of its own security guards, and 20 female cafeteria workers. At the time of its seizure, the front gate and other entrances were open since people were reporting to work,

Immediately following the seizure, the police rushed a 500-man force to the scene along with rescue equipment, such as nets and 30 mattresses, in preparation for students jumping from the rooftop. Eight fire engines, four hook and ladder cars, five ambulances, and nine large powder fire extinguishers were also sent to the scene.

Among the students who occupied the institute, it was learned that Chung Tae-chin (22 years old, senior in management), Chairman of the Three People's Struggle committee of Yonsei University, and Ko Myong-chol (22 years old, senior in religion), Chairman of the Three People's Struggle Committee of Seoul National University, and a few others, who are on the police's wanted list, led the takeover.

In a telephone interview with this paper's reporter, the students identified themselves as students mainly from 14 universities including Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Sung Kyun-kwan, and Ewha, and as members of the Repeal the "Fascistic Constitution Council" under the Struggle Committee for the National Student Federation for the Establishment of the People's Democratic Government and for the Unification of Our Country by Our Own Efforts.

They identified the three, Choe Chang-won (22, senior in philosophy) of Yonsei University, Kim Ui-kyom (22, senior in law) of Korea University, and Yi Hyon-chol (21, senior in management) of Sung Kyun-kwan University to be their leaders.

They went on to say that they had decided at the 10th general meeting of the National Student Federation, which convened on 4 November at Seoul National University, to take over the DJP's Central Headquarters, but they had to change their target to the CPTI because of the strict security at that place.

These students have clarified that there is no relationship between themselves and the students who occupied the situation room of the CPTI last 11 November.

From around 10 am the students opened a dialogue with Yi Kun-shik, Chief of the Political Training Bureau of the DJP, through handheld microphones, and stressed that the siege would continue unless a great debate on the current issues was held at Yido.

The students also demanded to Bureau Chief Yi that reporters be allowed to visit them in the building under siege.

Public, Foreign Offices Alerted

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Nov 85 p 11

[Text] Taking seriously the continuing cases of surprise intrusions and the taking over of public buildings and buildings used by foreigners including the DJP's Central Political Training Institute (CPTI) on 18 November, by some students, the Secretariat of the Minister of Labor, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Korea, and the Central Headquarters of the New Village Movement, the National Police Headquarters issued a special instruction to police authorities throughout the country to tighten up security at all levels in public buildings.

In the instruction, the National Police Headquarters pointed out that "recently a small number of extremist students have been mobilizing a small number of people, between 5 and 30, and attacking or seizing public buildings by violent means such as throwing molotov cocktails and rocks, or intruding into those buildings disguised as other people who have business to transact at public buildings, seizing the building, spraying it with gasoline, and threatening to set a fire and to burn themselves to death. Thus, in terms of their method, they are becoming urban guerrillas resembling the style of the Japanese "Red Army faction."

The National Police Headquarters instructed police departments in each area to tighten up its patrol of those public buildings and offices used by the foreigners which are likely to be the targets of attack by extremist students, to sharpen up its prompt reporting system, and to arrest and interrogate the leaders of the attacking students and the active participants.

At the same time, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Department has reinforced its force on guard duty in the public buildings in Seoul and has tightened up security in preparation for the ever increasing cases of sneak attacks and seizures of buildings.

The Seoul Metropolitan Police Department has increased the number of sites where security forces are deployed at all times from 17 to more than 50, and it has issued instructions to the frontline police that they be thorough in guarding the district headquarters of various political parties and organizations.

Besides, the police have stepped up the patrol of such establishments as foreign diplomatic legations, banks, and firms; the organizations involved in labor and management questions; and the domestic and foreign news media.

The cases of students taking over public buildings and the offices used by the foreigners have sharply increased since the beginning of the second semester. Since last September, there have been nine cases of student takeovers. They were as follows: the Chongro first district party headquarters of the NKDP (2 September); the intrustion into the Chungchu district party headquarters of the DJP (9 September); the seizure and sit-in strike at the central headquarters of the New Village Movement (4 November); the seizure and sit-in strike at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce office in the Choson Hotel (4 November); the seizure and sit-in strike at the situation room of the DJP's Central Training Institute (11 November); the seizure and sit-in strike at the Suwon Regional Office of the Ministry of Labor (12 November); the seizure and sit-in strike at the Kwangchu Regional Office of the Ministry of Labor (13 November); the seizure and sit-in strike at the Secretariat of the Minister of Labor (15 November); and the seizure and sit-in strike at the CPTI of the DJP, located in Karak-dong. (19 November)

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

10 YEAR PRISON TERM DEMANDED FOR SAMMINTU LEADER

SK270047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A harsh 10-year imprisonment term was demanded by the prosecution yesterday for a leading student activist charged with having formed a "radical" student body called Sammintu.

Ho In-hoe, a Korea University senior and former chairman of the Sammintu, or the Sammin Struggle Committee, is also accused of having organized antigovernment protests on and off campus.

In a hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, prosecutor Ko Yong-chu also sought 5-year jail terms for four other Korea University student defendants indicted for their involvement in the "militant" campus group.

The four include Yi Chong-hun who drew a 3 and 1/2 year term at an appellate trial for his implication in the May seizure of the U.S. Information Service library in Seoul.

"Sammintu activists have masterminded campus disturbances and street protests, trying to undermine the stability of society only to serve the interest of North Korea," prosecutor Ko said.

The student defendants have been contending that the prosecution charges lack verity, claiming that the Sammintu has no nationwide structure.

Cracking down on the "leftist-leaning" campus body, the authorities had asserted that the Sammintu, an inter-university organization, was responsible for the occupation of and the sit-in protest at the USIS library last year.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRISON TERM FOR YOUTH GROUP LEADER

10 Year Prison Term Demanded

SK280236 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A 10-year jail term was demanded by the prosecution yesterday for Kim Kun-tae, former chairman of the dissident Youth Alliance for the Democratization Movement, indicted for his participation in anti-government activities "serving the benefit of North Korea."

Kim, a well-known leader of opposition youths, has been branded by the authorities as "pro-Communist."

The 38-year-old dissident is accused additionally of having organized six illegal rallies calling for the resignation of the current regime, in violation of the law governing assemblies and demonstrations.

In a hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, prosecutor Kim Won-chi said that a stern punishment is needed to deter any recurrence of such an "anti-state" crime.

"Evidence proved that he contrived the 'Civil Democracy (CD) and National Democracy (ND)' theories as pivotal ideas for opposition activism, which chimed in with the strategies of North Korea," the prosecutor asserted.

The prosecution has been blaming the defendant for having indoctrinated leading student activists with the CD and ND concepts through the Youth Alliance, called Minchongnyon.

Minchongnyon, formed in September of 1983, had been composed mostly of expelled students. The "radical" dissident body has been nearly dissipated due to the government's crackdown.

Leader of Youth Group Jailed

HK061148 Hong Kong AFP in English 1135 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 6 Mar (AFP)—A court here Thursday slapped a 7-year jail term and a 6-year suspension of civil rights on a dissident activist convicted for running an allegedly pro-North Korean organization.

Kim Kun-tae [name as received], 38, chairman of the dissident Youth League for Democratic Movement, was arrested here last September after leading a series of anti-government protests.

The court found him guilty of organizing an anti-government body "sympathetic to communist ideology" in violation of the National Security Act.

It rejected an allegation by Mr Kim that he was forced to make a false statement under torture during police interrogation.

The U.S. State Department issued a statement last October expressing concern to the Seoul government that Mr Kim had reportedly been subjected to torture.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT AFFAIRS

Universities' Actions on Released Students

SK070041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Universities and colleges yesterday welcomed the release of 138 students who were arrested for participating in a joint student rally at Seoul National University early last month.

College officials said the release will help them conduct student guidance and counseling activities.

The 138 students were part of a group of 189 students from 14 universities and colleges in Seoul who joined the SNU rally on 4 February. The remaining 51 were indicted.

In order to discuss the handling of their freed students, Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Ewha Woman's and four other schools held a meeting of major faculty members shortly after being informed of the prosecution decision.

A majority of the schools are expected to give light academic disciplinary measures against them and also allow them to attend the class from the current spring semester.

At a meeting of college deans, the state-run university decided in principle to admonish 31 released SNU students who had no past experience of rallies and demonstrations. The remaining 19 students with previous experience of attending illegal gatherings may receive written warning, school officials said.

The school decided to give light disciplinary measures because heavy sanctions may not contribute to the effective guidance of students, the school officials said.

They reminded the school had ordered 42 students to be suspended from school for 3 weeks for their involvement in a seizure of the Democratic Justice Party's training institute last January.

Some Korea University officials also said the release of the students is desirable for their guidance.

Yi Chun-pom, president of the school, presided over a meeting of deans and exchanged opinions about the academic measures for the two Korea University students released.

Yonsei and Ewha Woman's universities also held similar meetings to discuss guidelines for handling their freed students.

51 Students Indicted

SK070037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Prosecution yesterday announced the indictment of 51 of the total 189 students arrested for their involvement in a massive student rally for a constitutional amendment on the campus of Seoul National University on 4 February.

The remaining 138 students, charged with lesser roles of simple participation, were released after undergoing a week-long in-prison guidance program at Uijongbu Prison between 22 and 28 February, the prosecution said.

Another 30 students are now under investigation for possible indictment on suspicion of having masterminded the campus protest or having played major roles in the rally. Some of them are accused of having violated the strict National Security Law while the 51 indicted are charged merely with violating the law governing assemblies and demonstrations.

Those to face charges of violation of the strict law include O Su-chin, chairman of the student council of Songgyungwan University and concurrently chairman of the National Federation of Student Councils (NFSC). O allegedly wirepulled the SNU rally and other protests, including the 18 November seizure of the ruling party's political institute in Seoul.

The prosecution maintained that the campus signature-gathering campaign for a constitutional change to provide for direct presidential elections is only a cover of the goal of radical student activism to overthrow the current government through the abolition of the Constitution.

"The SNU protest is a serious threat to social stability in that it was the first massive rally ever aimed at launching the campus signature-gathering drive," the prosecution announcement contended.

In the announcement, the prosecution also asserted that student activists target their ultimate goal not at a constitutional revision for election reforms but at replacing the present Constitution with what they called the Sammin Constitution. "The Sammin Constitution, stipulating the nationalization of key industries and dissolution of conglomerates, follows socialist reforms," the prosecution charged.

The Sammin concept indicates national unification, realization of democracy and the emancipation of the masses.

"Student activists seek an alliance with the opposition party and other dissident groups only as a tactic for their first-phase struggle, that is, a constitutional amendment. They will break up the link for their second and last stage strife aimed at the establishment of the democracy of the masses," the prosecution said.

The prosecution also bared that a probe revealed O Su-chin joined a meeting of a religious group in June last year and asked for financial supports.

Students Warned Against Politicking

SK070045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Chong Ku-yong, chief prosecutor of the Seoul District Prosecution, said in a press conference that students should not be involved in political activities, including signature-gathering campaigns for election reforms.

The following is the gist of his answers to questions from reporters in a press meeting held following the prosecution's announcement of its investigation results regarding the SNU rally on 4 February.

Question: What were the contents of the rehabilitation education conducted for the 138 students who were freed?

Answer: The programs were focused on how to make them understand security situations facing the nation. Yi Ung-pyong, a North Korean defector, gave a lecture and presented pictures of the north. Parents of some of the students made impressive speeches during the program. Chin Yom, assistant economic planning minister, also gave them an introduction on the Korean economy.

Question: Why is the National Federation of Student Councils blamed by the prosecution for being behind the SNU protest?

Answer: The inter-university organization was formed in a meeting in April last year of representatives from 20 universities nationwide. Its first chairman was Kim Min-sok, who is now in prison for his implication in scheming the seizure of the USIS library in Seoul in May last year. The NFSC broadened its organization to a total of 45 universities and colleges across the nation. O Su-chin, who played a leading role in the SNU gathering, has been its head since September last year when Kim was put under arrest.

Question: What is the religious body which the prosecution contended guaranteed financial assistance to student leader O? And how much is the amount?

Answer: The prosecution's charge is based on O's testimonies made during a police inquiry. It is not the time yet for the prosecution to reveal details. We will disclose them after O is handed over to us.

Question: Of the 138 students released, were there any students with records of participating in campus or street demonstrations?

Answer: Some have joined campus protests. However, they have not been criminally punished for the activities. The indicted include a student who was released after being put under arrest in connection with the seizure of the ruling DJP's institute.

University Official Hit by Demonstrators

SK040124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] A student affairs official of a Seoul university suffered a severe head injury by a wooden bar wielded by student demonstrators yesterday.

Yi Chong-hyon, 47, chief of the student affairs section of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS), was injured while trying to discourage about 50 students from staging a rally around 11:50 am. He was taken to a nearby hospital where he was treated for a 5cm-long cut on his head.

The incident occurred shortly after the university held a ceremony welcoming the freshmen and marking the start of the spring semester. Similar rallies were also staged at Seoul National, Songgyungwan and Kukmin universities.

Initial police investigation showed that Yi was hit by a 50cm-long wooden bar carried by Yim Yong-chol, 23, a junior. Police apprehended Yim, Miss Kim Mi-chong, 25, a senior majoring in the Italian language, and Kim Song-min, 23, a senior, on suspicion of leading the rally.

About 300 SNU students started a rally around 12:30 pm in front of the student hall, distributing printed materials about the sign-in drive for a constitutional amendment. They were dispersed by policemen who moved into the campus following the outbreak of the rally.

About 30 Songgyungwan and 50 Kukmin university students also held brief rallies in their respective campuses following the ceremonies.

Police Use Tear Gas

HK031112 Hong Kong AFP in English 1053 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 3 Mar (AFP)--Riot police used tear gas to break up a student demonstration against the South Korean Government Monday, the fifth anniversary of President Chon Tu-hwan's coming to power.

Witnesses said some 300 students at Seoul National University clashed with riot police after staging a rally in support of an opposition-run signature collection campaign calling for direct presidential elections.

The students fled when an estimated 1,000 plainclothesmen and riot police lobbed tear gas cannisters and moved in to arrest them, the eyewitnesses said.

Similar demonstrations were held at three other campuses in the capital as universities reopened Monday for the spring semester.

Newspapers Monday praised Mr Chon, an army-general-turned-politician, for his success in the economic sector, his "liberalisation" policies and his contribution to South Korea's international standing but said there was still much to be done to eliminate a perceived threat of war from North Korea.

The "liberalisation" has involved lifting a decades-old nighttime curfew, freeing students from certain restrictive regulation, and restoration of free political activities.

President Chon was further credited with realising steady economic growth for South Korea while bringing political and social stability to the nation during the last 5 years.

He has also helped enhance South Korea's international standing through official visits to the United States, Japan, Southeast Asia, and Africa, the reports said.

However, the newspapers said Mr Chon, who had promised to seek the elimination of a perceived threat of war from the North, still had a big task ahead to achieve a rapprochement with North Korea. It was apparently with this in mind that Mr Chon said last week he strongly hoped to meet with his North Korean counterpart Kim Il-song this year. Mr Kim has yet to officially reply to Mr Chon's proposal for a summit meeting made 4 years ago.

All the newspapers also cited indications from the 55-year-old leader that he would return to private life after his 7-year term of office ends in order to set the first example of a peaceful transfer of power in South Korean history. Mr Chon's 11 predecessors have been ousted either by popular revolt, military coup or assassination.

One independent newspaper, the CHUNGANG DAILY asked Mr Chon to redouble efforts to drive out graft and corruption during his remaining 2 years in power.

There is still much to be done about the problem even though Mr Chon had pledged to establish a healthy social climate 5 years ago, the newspaper said.

Outside of the press comment, there was no active observance of the anniversary, except for a luncheon at the presidential residence given for some 200 Korean leaders including National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung [name as received].

Student Arrested for Assaulting Official

SK070143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The Chongnyangni police yesterday arrested a student of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies who allegedly hit a chief of the student affairs section of the school barring a student demonstration.

Im Yong-chol, 22, a junior in the economics department, was charged with violating both the Assembly and Demonstrations Law and the Law on the Punishment of Violent Acts.

A senior co-ed, Kim Mi-chong, 24, was also arrested for having allegedly led a demonstration on the campus, along with Im.

In the meantime, a former Dankook University student and a Sungmyung Women's University student were put under arrest, the Yongsan police said.

Chon Yang-ho, 25, and Miss Kim Chong-sim, 23, both expelled from the universities for their involvement in student activities, had been sought after by police separately for their leading roles in various demonstrations. They were also alleged to have distributed leaflets supporting the opposition-driven campaign for the revision of the Constitution during the entrance ceremonies for freshmen on their respective campuses Monday.

Special Education for Activist Students

SK060048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Justice plans to conduct a special education program for college students on trial or serving terms for their involvement in campus disturbances to help them obtain a correct view of state affairs and the reality facing the nation.

Ministry officials said yesterday that the scheme is being considered since such an education conducted for collegians involved in the seizure of the Democratic Justice Party's Central Training Institute last November and the mass rally at Seoul National University early last month turned out to be fruitful.

Under the program, experts in politics, economy and social affairs may be invited to present lectures or hold discussions with inmates by visiting prisons.

Anti-Communist movies may be shown, and the inmates would be provided a tour of the tunnels North Korea built beneath the Demilitarized Zone for a potential southward invasion, they said.

Those who would properly behave and are sincere with the planned education program might be eligible for a reduction in their terms or receive parole, according to the officials.

Universities Comb Student Facilities

SK050001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] In an effort to prevent campus disturbances in the spring semester, 18 universities in Seoul on Sunday have combed their student council rooms and other intramural facilities, the Ministry of Education said yesterday.

Self-inspection teams from the schools conducted the checks for about an hour from 6 pm at the suggestion of the ministry. School officials intensively checked their student halls housing student council rooms and other student organizations.

The ministry, however, did not disclose what kinds of items were seized through the self-inspection.

The ministry directive was made in an effort to discourage student activists in the new semester by preparing for antigovernment rallies or demonstrations, including the controversial signature-collection drive for constitutional revision at campuses.

In a similar move to prevent students' illegal activities inside campuses and also to arrest wanted radical students, police last month searched student halls, club rooms and other school facilities at Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Sungkyunkwan, Ewha Woman's and other major universities in Seoul and provincial cities.

Police To Be Stationed Around Campuses

SK040116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Riot police will be regularly stationed around campuses to promptly cope with campus disturbances during the new semester which opened yesterday.

Informed sources said yesterday that chiefs of police stations and relevant officers will be held responsible in case wanted student activists sneak into schools of their respective area and instigate campus disturbances.

Police across the country were also instructed to reinforce security at public buildings and foreign organizations, including diplomatic missions. The instruction was given to thwart possible attempts by students to seize those establishments.

Meanwhile, the police extended the deadline for apprehending wanted student activists to 15 March. The original deadline was the end of last month.

Students Walk Out During Ceremony

SK270038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Over 4,000 graduating students at Seoul National University walked out as soon as SNU President Pak Pong-sik took the podium to deliver a speech during the commencement ceremony yesterday.

The walkout was followed by the distribution of anti-government leaflets by some 50 students.

There were an estimated 1,500 policemen in plainclothes on campus. They were assigned there early in the morning in preparation against expected signature-collecting drive efforts by the students, aimed to gather support to revise the constitution.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ACHAM CASE DEFENDANTS REFUSE TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

SK042351 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] A student defendant now on trial for his involvement in the seizure of the American Chamber of Commerce office in Seoul last November yesterday claimed that the action was not to attack the U.S.-related facility but to "protest the economic subjugation of Korea by the United States."

Yang Hui-chan, a senior of Tongguk University, also asserted that they did not forcibly hold hostage three female secretaries as charged by the prosecution. "The female employees, serving us cups of coffee, said nothing to us about wanting to go out of the occupied room," he said.

Yang is among the 14 students arrested and indicted for having stormed the office in the Chosun Hotel, downtown Seoul, on 4 November and staged a 2-hour sit-in protest.

During a hearing session held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, most of the defendants refused to comply with court proceedings as a protest against what they claimed to be the court panel's defiance of their demands.

"I declare to refuse trial proceedings, even including the cross examination by defense attorneys, until the court panel guarantees the witnesses I requested be summoned," said Ku Pon-ung.

Ku earlier called on Judge O Se-pin to summon as witnesses the U.S. ambassador to Korea, the economic planning board minister and the culture-information minister.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITIES TO DEAL WITH STUDENT IDEOLOGIES

Education Ministry Issues Instructions

SK070844 Seoul YONHAP in English 0818 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 7 Mar (YONHAP)--The Education Ministry Thursday instructed universities and colleges to evaluate professors' performances in student counseling when considering them for promotion.

The ministry also directed them to give priority in the allocation of academic research funds to those professors who have distinguished records in student counseling.

In a seminar with the deans of academic affairs from 111 universities and colleges, the ministry warned that freshmen have been exposed to leftist ideas and activist movements because their schools fail to offer integrated compulsory curricula.

The 3-day seminar on "General Requirements and Elective Courses" opened Thursday at Wonkwang University in the southern provincial city of Iri, under the auspices of the Korean Council for University Education, an intercollegiate organization.

In addition, the ministry directed the nation's colleges and universities to allow professors in charge of student counseling to postpone the presentation of dissertations, which had been required only of professors assigned to administrative posts.

To help students gain a better understanding of economics, the ministry recommended the creation of an introductory course on "The Korean Economy," designed for students above the freshmen level. The new course would focus on such practical economic issues as market liberalization, foreign debts, interest rates and prices.

The ministry suggested that the universities discipline students who fail to meet academic standards or who violate school regulations.

In addition, the ministry instructed universities located in five major cities, including Seoul, that will host events during the 1986 Asian Games, scheduled for 20 September to 5 October, to adjourn while the games are in progress.

Professors' Counselling Performance

SK070141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry yesterday urged universities and colleges to weigh the professors' student counselling performance in their promotion.

In a seminar of deans of academic affairs from 11 institutions, the ministry warned that freshmen have been prone to leftist ideas and activist movements as the school fails to offer an integrated "culture" course.

Minister Son Chae-sok said in an address that "Newcomers seem to feel skeptic about the university education with their disillusion upon the first-year experience."

"Then they come to participate in the indoctrination training by problem circles, said the professor-turned-minister.

The ministry urged the institutions to give senior professors the job of developing new curricula for the vitalization of the freshman education.

The 3-day seminar opened yesterday at Wonkwang University in Iri, Holla-pukto, under the auspices of the Korean Council for University Education, an intercollegiate organization.

Expenditures on 'Problem' Students Guidance

SK040004 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Universities have sharply raised expenditures on counseling "problem" students and activist circle members. The amount was doubled on the average, but one university reported a ninefold increase.

The raise was made upon the Education Ministry's guidelines that a national university should allocate 7 percent of the total collection of the school supporting fee for the expenditure and a private institution 3 percent of the total budget.

Seoul National University will spend 1.5 billion won, which doubles the 550 million won set aside for book purchase for the library.

Yonsei University hiked from 400 million won last year to 800 million won. Korea University allocated 900 million won.

Last year Hanyang University spent 150 million won. This year it will use 900 million won to that end.

Crackdown on 'Dangerous' Books

SK010043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Police started yesterday to seize "dangerous" books on communism and neo-Marxism. The bookstores clustered near universities will be searched until today.

Police sources said the crackdown on what police authorities claimed to be dangerous ideology books will be carried out in cooperation with the Culture-Information Ministry.

Police sources said the books to be searched and seized include some 55 books which the ministry sorted out for crackdown since their contents are considered dangerous for students to read. Police sources said the operation is aimed at protecting students from dangerous leftist ideologies. They said the crackdown will be limited to the 55 titles. It would not be a rampageous search, they said.

Unlike previous carckdowns on leftleaning ideology books, police sources said the search and seizure operations will be carried out on the basis of court warrants to minimize controversy.

At the start of the 1980's, the government relented its policy against books in leftist ideologies with the aim of exposing all the "vasgaries" of the leftist ideologies.

Police and the ministry conducted a similar search and seizure operation last year.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON SIGNATURE COLLECTION

SNU To Discipline Students

SK042347 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University will discipline students campaigning for signature collection in support of constitutional amendments by school regulations independent of the relevant laws.

A university spokesman yesterday said masterminds of the campaign will face suspension from school while students who simply sign the petition will be warned to behave themselves. "School authorities can't help but discipline such students because the signature collection move is an indisputable violation of the school regulations banning students' political activities," he said.

The university position was reaffirmed in the wake of the kick-off of a student campaign for signature collection on the occasion of the matriculation for newcomers Monday.

Some 300 students distributed about 500 copies of signature forms after staging demonstrations on campus on the day marking the reopening of school after the vacation.

Most universities, including such private institutions as Yonsei University and Korea University, were learned to be following suit of Seoul National University in dealing with students involved with the signature collection move.

The universities have already tightened strings against the campaign by checking students remaining on campus at night by closing the school gate after classes are through.

Religious Leaders, Students Warned

SK042359 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The prosecution yesterday warned that any religious leaders or students who play leading roles in the collection of signatures for constitutional revision will be penalized under law, regardless of their ranks and positions.

Some student radicals are crying for enactment of "Sammin Constitution" to replace the current basic law, a senior prosecutor said. "This appears to be different from the opposition's call for a constitutional amendment," he said. Sammin stands for "national unification, liberation of the masses and democratization," according to students' fliers.

He said law-enforcement authorities will deal sternly with any students who lead the signature campaign.

The real motive for constitutional changes by churchmen, he said, is "vague." But the prosecutor said what they are demanding is certainly in conflict with their social standings.

Furthermore, he said, some churchmen's activity is feared to misguide laymen, generating social unrest. It is for this reason, he said, that religious leaders who head the signature campaign should be subject to due penalty.

The prosecution and police will not investigate all of the students and religious persons who sign their names supporting constitutional revision, he said. "The investigation will be made selectively to prevent the spreading of the signature drive," he added.

DJP Reproaches Opposition

SK070152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party reproached the major opposition party's baring the names of those who signed a petition in support of constitutional revision as "a political plot to satisfy a desire for power of some specific persons."

Party spokesman Sin Myong-po said in a statement, "the NDP is making desperate efforts to deceive the people for fear of a national consensus on the constitutional revision in 1989 (proposed by the president)."

He went on to say, "We are sure that the absolute majority of the people, fulfilling his duties in silence for national development, will not be dazzled by the list of signatories who lend their names to every anti-government movement." "We have strongly urged the NDP in the name of the people not to be so foolish as to stir up social unrest by such anti-national activities," he said.

NKDP To Expand Campaign

SK280234 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party will expand the ongoing signature-collecting campaign across the nation from early March after chairmen of "contested" local chapters have been replaced.

NDP President Yi Min-u revealed yesterday that his party will hold the "signboard-hanging ceremonies" of the provincial chapters of the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision during the month.

He said that 21 of the 27 contested local chapters will have their chairmen replaced by incumbent lawmakers in March.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KIM CHONG-PIL RETURNS--Seoul, 25 Feb (YONHAP)--Kim Chong-pil, former president of the defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP), returned to Korea Tuesday after a 19-month visit to the United States. Kim, accompanied by his wife, was greeted by some 500 politicians, friends and relatives at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport. Kim, who had lived in California since July 1984, declined to answer reporters' questions at the airport. His aides said he has returned home "for personal reasons." Among those on hand at the airport were Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, and Chon Ye-yong, chairman of the "National Revival Society," a fraternity composed mainly of former DRP members. Both Yi and Chon were key members of the former ruling party. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1140 GMT 25 Feb 86] A close aide of Kim Chong-pil, former president of the defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party, said yesterday that Kim will watch the nation's political situation for the time being, taking a rest at his home. Kim, who had run for the presidency along with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam after the assassination of the late President Pak Chong-hui in 1979, returned home Wednesday after 19 months in the United States. The aide said that Kim would not meet politicians, such as former members of the disbanded DRP, for some time. Kim refused to grant interviews to reporters, who visited his house in Chonggu-dong, central Seoul, yesterday. The aide observed that Kim would bare his mind after 2 or 3 days. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Feb 86 p 4] /9604

SNU IMPOSES NEW RULES--Seoul National University has imposed its own version of regulations concerning the student council, in which students are banned from political activities. The regulations have left the financial and administrative affairs of the student council subject to supervision by the university. It is yet to be known whether the student council, to be formed in the spring semester will honor the regulations as written unilaterally by the university authorities. Activist students, who usually occupy the key posts of the student body, fiercely demanded that they be given the right to engage in political activities. Meanwhile, the university authorities backed down from its earlier position to leave the membership of the student council at the discretion of students. Under the regulations worked out by the university authorities, students

automatically become members of the student body and must pay dues. In the meantime, activist students wrote their own version of regulations last year, which the university authorities did not approve. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Mar 86 p 8] /9604

EDUCATION MINISTER'S RESIGNATION SOUGHT--The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday urged Education Minister Son Chae-sok and Seoul National University President Pak Pong-sik to resign promptly for failure in the performance of their duties. In a statement, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok criticized that "it was a predicted result of the current regime's twisted education policy that graduating students of SNU walked out of the commencement ceremony." About 4,000 SNU students booed and left their graduation ceremony site when President Pak was about to deliver a speech to them Wednesday. The education minister who took the podium after Pak met similar humiliation. Hong said, "Our party warns that an unmanageable tragedy will take place unless the democratization is rapidly pushed ahead." He noted that this party cannot help being worried about the fact that those on the top responsible posts in education, who should be respected by all people, were shunned even by their students. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Mar 86 p 4] /9604

'INTENTION TO PROLONG GRIP ON POWER'--NDP President Yi Min-u was furious at news reports that a school teacher was dismissed for having provided shelter for a student activist wanted by the police. Denouncing the Seoul Board of Education in harsh words, Yi said firmly, "When the House is open, our party will rigorously deal with those concerned." Also exposing his indignance, Vice President No Tsung-hwan who is a member of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee told Yi, "Leave the matter to me. I will teach them a good lesson." President Yi said that his party will also take issue with the "police violence" and restriction of "fighters for democracy" to their houses. Turning to the proposal by President Chon Tu-hwan to revise the Constitution in 1989, Vice President Yi Chung-chae said, "Judging from the fact that President Chon himself mentioned the double executive system as a possible form of government after 1988, I'm afraid that something ominous is in the making." Vice President Yi Ki-taeck noted, "They are exposing their intention for prolonged grip on power piece by piece." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Mar 86 p 4] /9604

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AMPLE JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNGER SCIENTISTS

S&T Graduates Have Choice of Jobs

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 21 Oct 85 p 11

[Text] As college graduates facing the employment season find that getting employment is as difficult as passing through the eye of a needle, graduates in the advanced scientific fields are by contrast in a position to pick and choose among prospective employers. The conglomerate enterprises are each showing fierce competition to attract outstanding scientific talent. In order to attract the top students graduating at the end of this year the large companies are holding introductory meetings and conducting company public relations campaigns, of course, and also placing recruiting advertisements in overseas Korean newspapers to go out to get overseas Korean manpower. Meanwhile, by setting up company intern programs and overseas training such companies are actively promoting internal cultivation of high level human resources.

According to industry sources on 21 October the conglomerate companies are awarding mathematics scholarships, are conducting advance selection, and are even using the method of mobilizing alumni in order to secure high level human resources. Moreover, the companies giving special preference to research talents in the publicly held employment examinations are showing a tendency toward use of company intern programs. Accordingly, in the advanced science and technology fields at the famous universities' letters of recommendation and request are coming in to greatly increase the number of graduates, to the envy of graduates of departments with no reputation and of less famous universities.

This battle to get the high level talent in science and technology is in contrast with the restrained efforts by graduates of ordinary universities and graduate schools to find employment, due to the fact that high level talent is directly connected with the survival or failure of firms in the computer, semiconductor, bioengineering, aircraft, and new materials industries.

Moreover, the supply of manpower for these industrial fields does not yet equal the demand, and this has been noted as a cause of the ongoing competition to get high level talent. According to a report of the Korea Development Institute the total number of master's degrees in science and engineering fields needed by 1991 will be 41,694, while the supply will be only 32,677, a shortage of 9,017 in all.

Furthermore, the need for PhDs in the science and engineering fields will be 10,009 by 1991, while the supply of high level manpower talent will be 8,227, a shortage of 1,782. Struggle among companies for high level talent is an in-escapable fact.

Samsung Group

The Samsung Group is providing cooperative scholarships in mathematics to students at the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and is even giving monthly stipends prior to graduation to those students who wish to join Samsung.

Furthermore, early last September the company placed invitational advertisements in two overseas Korean newspapers for those with master's and doctoral degrees and in other ways has gone out to acquire overseas talent.

The company attracted 22 PhDs from overseas last year. The Samsung Group, which currently has 30 PhDs and 711 master's degree holders among its research staff, plans by 1988 to have 200 PhDs and 1,750 master's degree holders, chiefly in such fields as aircraft, bioengineering, semiconductors, and electronics.

Hyundai Group

Hyundai currently has some 50 PhDs and beginning next year plans to add 10 or more researchers annually at its Mabulli general research institute.

Instead of a program for scholarship students, Hyundai selects outstanding talent from among new employees and sends them to KAIST or overseas for training.

Lucky Goldstar Group

The principal industries of the Lucky Goldstar Group are in the advanced science fields, so 90 percent of newly hired staff members are chosen from the advanced science fields.

Last year the company employed 825 staff members in science and engineering, including 745 advanced professionals. This year the plan is to increase the total to 900, including 830 advanced personnel.

Broken down by type of industry, there are plans to have 180 (specialists) in engineering, plastics, bioengineering and precision chemistry, while 550 of the new personnel will be in the fields of semiconductors, computers, and optical telecommunications.

Daewoo Group

In order to recruit outstanding scholars from the United States in such fields as electronics, automobiles, engineering, medium industry, shipbuilding, and chemistry, the Daewoo Group began very large scale recruitment advertising in the United States late last month. Personnel already employed by the Daewoo Group are to be trained at domestic universities or sent for overseas training. The company has set the goal of having 1,000 high level brains within the company by the early 1990's.

New Employee Entrance Examination Held

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 22 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Yim Ch'ol, "Conglomerate Companies Set Employment Examinations for Same Time on 10 November"]

[Text] Employment examinations for domestic conglomerate companies are to be given simultaneously on 10 November (Tuesday). The conglomerate companies, which used to take recommendations from the schools and vie with each other to give their examinations first in order to get the most outstanding talent, held meetings of personnel management officials beginning last year and agreed to hold their examinations at the same time. This year also the decision has been made to continue last year's practice of holding the examinations on the same day.

According to conglomerate sources on 22 October, by agreement among personnel management officials Hyundai Group will give its written examination on 9 November followed by interviews on the 10th.

Samsung, Lucky Goldstar, Ssangyong, and Hyosong have set 10 November as the date for the written examination, and Daewoo and Songyong have decided to hold interview examinations on the 10th, having gone through prior selection on the basis of documents in order to prevent the loss of candidates who are successful at the document stage.

Accordingly, those who take the employment examinations will have fewer opportunities to take examinations and will come to be more careful in the examinations.

It has been pointed out that another major reason for the conglomerates' decision to hold employment exams at the same time is the governments' decision to have 4th-year students take the exams after the beginning of November in order not to interfere with their regular studies.

So, taking into consideration the deadlines for documentary application and other matters, 10 November is the earliest public holiday on which the test may be taken, even if the recruiting ads are placed after the beginning of November, and this is the day the conglomerates have set for the examinations.

Although the government has made a ruling that recruitment advertising also may be placed only after the beginning of November, some companies find it difficult to get advertising space in early November and disregard the government's ruling, coming out with recruitment ads beginning in October, thus earning public censure.

The number of college graduates this year has increased over last year to 140,000, although the employment figures are less than those of last year. It is estimated that the ratio of competition in the conglomerates' publicly held examinations will be much greater than 10 to 1.

Because of this, some companies have decided to select interview candidates ahead of time in order to increase the passing rate. The Sonkyong Group, which plans to hire 300, will take recommendations for 350 to 400 candidates, then after an aptitude test on 27 October will give interviews only to those who have passed.

This year the numbers of new employees for Samsung will be 650 from the liberal arts and 850 from the sciences and engineering.

The Hyundai Group will hire a total of 1,800; 1,200 in science and engineering and 600 from the liberal arts.

Moreover, the Daewoo Group plans to hire 600 from the humanities and 1,000 from the sciences and engineering fields. The Ssangyong Group will hire 200; 100 for general positions and 100 for technical positions.

Apart from these companies, the Tusan Group plans to hire between 200 to 250 new employees on recommendation from schools, and the Kumho Group will hire 250 employees. Tong-A Life Insurance and the Hanbo Group each plan to hire 100 new employees.

KAIST Seeks Overseas Korean Scientists

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 20 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] As part of a plan to cultivate and acquire some scientific brains the Ministry of Science and Technology (MST) has decided to conduct a program of permanent inducement and to attract 3,000 overseas Korean scientists and technicians by the year 2001.

According to the MST on 20 November, it is predicted that demand for high level science and technological manpower will continue to increase in accordance with pursuit of the goal of shifting to advanced technology industries. To supply this need, the MST intends to attract 3,000 overseas Korean scientists on a permanent basis and decided to go ahead with the establishment and implementation of details of the plan by the end of this month.

In accordance with this strategy the MST first plans to attract 190 scientists next year, 92 more than this year. The MST has also decided to make more active domestic employment facilitation window for Korean scientists established by the Korean Science Foundation.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK PROTESTS U.S. TRADE, PROPRIETARY RIGHTS PRESSURES

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Song Hui-yong]

[Text] It has become known that the government, in connection with continuing recent U.S. pressures to open markets, has sent a letter of protest to the U.S. Government stating that "the coordinated market-opening measures taken by the United States will be to no one's advantage; it is not possible to open the Korean market by means of pressure tactics."

The government privately sent materials titled "Are Recent U.S. Government Measures to Open Trade Really the Best Methods for Free and Fair Trade?" to the U.S. Government last month through the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. The materials argue that "Demands of the U.S. Government for market opening that apply pressure tactics will only interfere with Korean Government plans to promote liberalization."

This letter of protest has attracted attention because it was drafted and sent in the form of a rebuttal to materials distributed by the U.S. Embassy in Seoul to people in various circles in early November. The U.S. Embassy materials were titled "The Korean Market Has Not Been Opened and the U.S. Market Is Not Closed." (Report of the Choson Ilbo of 6 October [as written] titled "Strange Writings.")

These 11 pages of protest materials were written by the Committee for Overseas Cooperation.

Through the letter, the government has pointed out that "economists argue that the U.S. trade deficit originates mainly in the excessive U.S. debt, low rates of saving, the high value of the dollar, and the low competitiveness of U.S. industry." It also makes the criticism that "actions that drive trading partners into a difficult position on the basis of essentially domestic problems are not right."

Moreover, the letter notes that "from the standpoint of smaller and weaker countries, pressure from larger and stronger countries are sometimes viewed as 'aggression' or 'interference'" and points out that "because the Korean people have historically experienced the domination of other countries this kind of pressure is felt very acutely."

Accordingly, the letter states that for the U.S. Embassy to write and distribute printed materials that attack Korean trade policies and public opinion on the basis of pet theories is a "dangerous approach," and points out that the United States has provoked the most sensitive nerve in the character of the Korean people.

The government also mentions the fact that it has political and economic restraints such as "being the world's fourth largest debtor country, having a continuing trade deficit, and having an excessive burden of defense expenditures." The materials also state that another major restricting condition is the existence of domestic political opinion opposing the government's market opening plan.

However, these opinions are by no means a "fabrication of public opinion by the Korean Government" as the U.S. Government believes, but rather arise out of past experiences of foreign domination and concern that other countries may influence the direction of the Korean economy.

These protest materials also mention the unfair trade policies of the U.S. Government and note that "The U.S. market also applies considerable levels of import restriction, among which are many that will be difficult to eliminate soon."

For example, the materials points out that with Korean steel manufactures such as maritime steel structures although no major actions interfering with fair trade have been discovered--these products continually receive judgments imposing anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties, so that 37 percent of all goods for export to the United States are exported under restrictions.

Meanwhile it is pointed out that in the case of the imposition of 64.8 percent antidumping levies on Korean-made photo albums, "contrary to U.S. legal tradition, a judgment of guilty was handed down against Korea without an examination of documents prepared by the defense." The materials make the criticism that "This was a decision made out of preoccupation with the letter and not the spirit of the law and is a wild decision in disregard of negative political reactions. It is also ethically dubious."

However, the concluding portion of the protest materials sent to the U.S. Government stated that "The Korean Government is gradually coming to a position similar to that of the Reagan administration." After emphasizing Korea's position as a "fellow sufferer from the same disease" as that of the United States, which opposes the protectionist bills of Congress, the materials make it clear that "The Korean Government is also directly resisting demands of Korean industry for protectionist legislation."

Moreover, the letter states that "The rational and effective attitude for the United States to take in this situation is one of quiet negotiation of a plan for resolution of trade friction between the two countries." It also emphasizes that "Through such negotiations the United States will be able to obtain better results and will also be able to bring into being conditions that will make it possible for the Korean Government to promote an import opening policy" and proposed quiet, fair, and private negotiations.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORT LIBERALIZATION DEBATES CONTINUE

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Nov 85 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Ability To Compete Under Import Liberalization Must Be Acquired; Items and Kinds of Industry and Timing of Liberalization Must Be Adjusted; Right of Software and Other Commodities To Exist Are Threatened"; first paragraph source supplied introduction]

[Text] Editor's note: Free Trade Economy and Our Posture Debated

As the recent U.S. pressure to open our domestic markets increases, debates over "liberalization" even in the government and in industry circles have become full-blown. Various quarters have varied viewpoints over how we should respond to the U.S. pressure for liberalization. In the midst of this, the Social Development Research Institute (chairman Chang Tok-chin) sponsored on the afternoon of 21 November a symposium (with the support of this newspaper) on "The Free Economic System and Our Response." The views of Seoul National University Professor Pak U-hui, who talked that day on "The Pressure for Liberalization and the Liberalization Policy" and of other discussants are summarized in this presentation.

Presentation by Prof Pak U-hui

The government has formulated the major principle that in 2 years it will liberalize the imports of almost a majority of our commodities as well as of our services and intellectual property rights. This means that the government will realize the opening and the liberalization policy.

The government holds that for our country, which has emerged as the 13th largest trading nation in the Free World, to increase exports continuously and to relax import restrictions by foreign countries, the opening up of domestic markets is necessary.

It holds that only if domestic markets are open, qualitative improvement, production cost reduction, and efforts to develop new commodities will double and that through this, international competitiveness can be raised and an increase in exports is possible. Also, it believes that through the opening of markets scarce domestic resources can be transferred to competitive industries, and the efficiency of the economy as a whole can be raised.

The government believes that even if imports of luxury consumer goods are temporarily increased through the opening of markets, their impact will be minuscule. The government perceives that those workers who lose their jobs because of the opening of markets can be absorbed by other industries, and in the long run the opening of markets will have the effect of creating employment.

It is also the government's policy with respect to intellectual property rights that commodity rights and copyrights should be opened as soon as possible, and that equipment patents and computer software should be examined and watched as to the timing and method of opening.

The government cites the fact that even Japan, Taiwan, and West Germany have opened their markets while their balances of payments were in the red and that Switzerland, Singapore, and other nations which hurriedly opened their markets are doing well, while Burma and other nations which have failed to open their markets are not doing well.

In a word, the government is saying that the opening of markets is a "panacea" and that if markets are opened, long-term economic profits can be enjoyed. The government holds that if external competition enters the domestic markets, quality will be improved, production costs will be reduced, and with improved technology and enhanced international competition exports will be increased and even the balance of payments will be improved. The government goes so far as to respond that recent statistics show that exports have risen and savings have increased and that the balance of payments has somewhat improved. However, the liberalization policy that the government pursues is erroneous if it is based on the premise that only when we have competition through liberalization will all economic variables move in the direction desired.

As a rule, free competition has limits, as do support and aid to domestic industries. "Liberalization" and "protection" do not conflict with each other. For any nation, if protection is not effective, liberalization cannot be effective either. The question is not liberalization versus protection, but the range of liberalization and protection depending on the stage of economic development and our industries.

The contention that with the opening of markets the qualitative improvement of domestic commodities and the reduction of their production costs and international competitiveness can be enhanced is not necessarily easily explained by the effects of the opening. Although they say that wig and color television manufacturing and shipbuilding have been open since the beginning without the support of domestic demand, that they have been able to grow, and that they have been attuned to international demand, this is not an adequate example in support of open markets.

With the reduction in the deficit in trade in recent years, the concern that the increased imports of luxury consumer goods will worsen the balance of international payments is refuted. However, it is more valid to view it as the result of the change in the industry and export-import structure and in business rather than the effect of the opening of markets.

Technological development is also the result of the steady research done by enterprises for increasing profitability. Now if even domestic markets are encroached on as the result of the opening of markets, hopes for technological development will disappear from that time on.

According to the government schedule for import liberalization, the parts-materials industries will be protected and fostered, and technological development will take time. This appears to obscure the standards for selection for import liberalization and commodity items. It is tantamount to opening the citrus fruit market, which we have nurtured with care among agricultural products.

The government cites the examples of foreign countries. However, West Germany registered a surplus of \$590 million when the rate of its liberalization was 77 percent, and Taiwan recorded a surplus of \$170 million when the rate of its liberalization was 57 percent and has maintained its surplus since. Japan too has been changed structurally to a surplus-producing nation since 1965.

In these countries, the economy itself has changed from a debt structure to a credit structure, and because they recognized such a structure they took the formal step of opening up.

Also, it is problematic to view that liberalization of service industries and the protection of intellectual property in the same light as capital liberalization.

There is no economic theory which explains capital-labor-service-intellectual industries in terms of the liberalization of the commodity markets.

Even in the advanced nations there are differences in regulations and precedents between physical patents and software. If we start taking steps to protect foreign physical patents in a country like ours, where the development capability for software is low, even the potential for survival is threatened.

In conclusion, in order to cope with foreign pressure for opening, we must above all pursue the opening-up policy according to our own needs and according to our abilities.

We must reexamine announced items for import liberalization by industry, item, and enterprise and investigate management revenues and expenditures after the opening and their special characteristics from the standpoint of technological innovation. On this basis we must prepare a new schedule for opening up by fiscal year. Industries and items with promising futures that can be fostered with competitiveness within 2 to 3 years must be protected by all means.

It is not advisable to include in the package those service industries with different characteristics such as finance, insurance, and film making.

As a method of responding to the pressure for opening up the service industries and intellectual property, it is believed to be worth examining the demand that the United States open up immigration.

Above all, we must solve the problematic points in our commodity exports to the United States as such and should endeavor not to link this with other areas such as the service industries.

Now the government must be careful in implementing the opening and in providing protection. Indiscriminate protection can easily fall into the abyss of inefficiency, but opening up without consideration of the prevailing conditions only intensifies our dependency on foreign countries.

Summary of Discussion

Advance Countermeasures Lacking

Mr Pak Song-yong (chairman of the Kumho Group): It is a fact that all this while the industry circles have formulated few or no countermeasures against the U.S. pressure to open up markets. This has come about because in the process of unfolding its international trade diplomacy the government has failed to share information with the industries and to listen to the views of industry circles.

However, since an emergency has befallen us, the government, the people, and industries must cooperate to prepare a joint counter policy. In particular, together with the strengthening of the international trade policy, an economic policy for fostering the international competitiveness of domestic enterprises must be simultaneously promoted. For this purpose, the domestic interest rates, which are slightly higher than international interest rates, must be lowered to some extent, and the corporate tax must be reduced.

It is also necessary to counter positively the U.S. import restrictions. Legal advisors specializing in different kinds of industry must be selected in advance so that we can adopt a posture of preparing rebuttals without obstruction when U.S. industry circles accuse us of unfair trade practices.

Persuading the United States Must Be Done Simultaneously

Professor Pak Sung (Chungang University): The U.S. pressure on developing countries, including South Korea, to open their markets is intended to solve the unemployment problem and other domestic problems through increased exports.

The reason why South Korea has become a first target nation by the United States for an opening of markets appears to be that our major export commodities are competitive with declining industries in the United States. The United States believes that the more Korean-made footwear, textile goods, and other commodities encroach on its markets, the higher the unemployment rate will be.

To us our economy appears to have many problems, but to the American people Korea appears to be not a developing nation but developed one.

We must have the American people recognize the fact that their outrageous deficit is caused by its trade with Japan. And it is also necessary to advise them that instead of protecting U.S. industries with quantitative restrictions and anti-dumping customs duties, they should solve the trade issues by the method of raising the price competitiveness of U.S. commodities by pushing for a weakening of the dollar.

Conditions of Industries Should Be Taken into Account

Mr Song Hui-yon (senior researcher at the Industrial Research Institute): It is inevitable that as our economic scale grows, our country will become an object of vigilance by the advanced nations. Only the timing is somewhat early, but the recent pressure to open markets was expected.

However, it is a fact that in the process of increasing our exports we have revealed some deficient areas. That is, we have only sold our commodities, and we have not been sensitive to U.S. industries which face difficulties caused by the advance of our commodities. Instead of repeating the foolishness of belatedly engaging in lobbying after import restrictions are imposed, we must forestall problems by checking the conditions of U.S. industries.

Also, we must develop domestic industries fully before opening them so as to reduce the need for imports. Since the protection of domestic markets and their opening are complementary, whenever the government opens a specific commodity, it must take into account the conditions of the industry concerned.

Without Haste But With Caution

Mr Kim Song-tu (editorial writer of CHOSON ILBO): When we review recent U.S. attitudes, including the high anti-dumping duties on Korean-made record albums, there is a strong impression that the United States is imposing intentional restrictions on our commodities. In particular, the issues of the insurance market and the protection of intellectual property, which have been announced as targets of investigation in accordance with the Article 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, are important because these are not commodities but service industries.

Because the hasty opening of the service industries may result in a dependency of domestic industries on foreign ones, we must be prudent. The government must resolve carefully with a resolute counter posture against the U.S. pressure to open markets. The government has given us the impression recently that it is making undue haste because it suddenly announced the policy of turning the Office of Monopoly into a public corporation.

Even if the government opens markets to the United States, it must see to it that conditions are provided to make domestic enterprises competitive on equal terms. In the case of the financial market, it is necessary that the government improves the management climate of domestic city banks which have seriously lagging in profitability compared with the branches of foreign banks.

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

GENEVA SUMMIT CONFERENCE VIEWED AS POSITIVE

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by special correspondent in Washington Chang Tu-Song: "Era of Silent Confrontation Is Over; No Specific Results but Mutual Distrust Reduced; No Reference to Regional Conflicts Indicates Large Difference in Views"]

[Text] As was expected, the U.S.-Soviet summit conference that had been carefully arranged ended without tangible results. Even though agreements on cultural exchange, on the increased number of consulates, and on the safety of aviation routes in the Northern Pacific were signed, these insignificant bilateral agreements were almost completed before the opening of the summit conference. These were "accessories" rather than "results."

The joint communique clearly stated: "Serious differences in views on several important issues remain." With respect to the nuclear-arms reduction issue, the most central issue, the statement disclosed that both sides agreed on the "principle of a 50 percent reduction in nuclear weapons," but both sides went only so far as to "reconfirm" the promise that they would sincerely pursue negotiations on nuclear weapons reduction.

Regarding the issue of regional conflicts, the second most important issue, there was not even a reference to it. This appears to be proof that both sides failed to bring their differences of opinion closer.

Before the summit conference on the issue of regional conflicts, the United States mentioned Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and South Africa, where both sides were already locked into proxy wars. The issue of the Korean Peninsula was not mentioned at all as an item on the agenda.

However, it is certain that in the overall framework for handling the issue of regional conflicts the issue of the Korean Peninsula was discussed, for U.S. government officials have frequently expressed their concern that together with increased Soviet military power in the Far East, Soviet bombers have flown straight to Vietnam through North Korea's air space. However, it appears that on the issue of the Korean Peninsula too, as on other regional conflicts, both sides only explained their mutual positions.

If we view this summit conference as the conclusion of previous negotiations, there were no significant results as far as the joint communique revealed.

Nevertheless, if we see this conference as a "new beginning," as Secretary of State Shultz put it, our evaluation of it is quite different.

The general evaluation of the recent summit conference by political observers in Washington is that it has at least contributed to reducing the deep distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Since the Reagan administration came in, U.S.-Soviet relations have continued to deteriorate. Especially with the shooting down of the Korean airlines in 1983, some commentators worried that relations between the two nations were the worst they have been since the end of World War II. During this period President Reagan and Soviet leaders exchanged denunciations almost bordering on personal feelings.

Such tension fanned local wars and the world began to worry about the possibility of accidental nuclear wars.

Such a climate appeared to be wiped out as the result of the recent summit conference. Originally, the opportunities for Reagan and Gorbachev to meet alone were limited to two occasions, for 15 minutes each, as agreed upon by both sides.

However, at the request of President Reagan, who enjoys personal contact rather than formal working conferences, the two leaders met alone as many as five times for 4 hours and 57 minutes accompanied only by translators. Thus it turned out that rather than hours spent at formal meetings with aides attending, those spent in exclusive meetings between them were longer.

Specialists say that, needless to say, such exclusive personal meetings have the great danger of sending the wrong signals and these meetings are not of help to the carefully arranged diplomatic activities that are called the summit conference.

However, U.S. government officials take the view that beyond the business dimension, in terms of dissolving the deep-rooted distrust between the out-and-out anticommunist leader and the communist leader, the longer the opportunity for personal contact is, the better it is.

Secretary of State Shultz emphasized that on the pivotal issue of weapons development for Star Wars (Strategic Defense Initiative) the stands of both sides "did not change at all." However, it is in this context that his statement that "political push was given" to disarmament negotiations in Geneva must be interpreted.

When viewed from this standpoint, the section dealing with security in the joint communique, that is, such phrases as "nuclear wars cannot be won, nor should they break out" or the two nations "shall not vie for military supremacy," draw particular attention.

Also, the fact that the two leaders, after a 16-year hiatus, agreed to visit each other in 1986 and 1987 confirms the intention of both sides to terminate the "confrontation in silence" that has prevailed until now.

Summary of Joint Communique of Summit Conference Between the Two Nations

This conference was frank and useful. However, serious differences on many important issues remain.

At the summit the two nations agreed on the need to improve U.S.-Soviet relations in order to improve the overall international situation.

At the summit both nations agreed to hold conferences again in the near future.

Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Gorbachev accepted President Reagan's invitation to visit the United States, and President Reagan accepted Gorbachev's invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

At this conference the following points were agreed on:

Security guarantees: Both sides recognize the responsibility of the United States and the Soviet Union for maintaining peace and agreed that there will be no winner in a nuclear war nor should one break out.

Nuclear and space weapons talks: Both sides agreed to accelerate in the current negotiations the tasks stipulated in the U.S.-Soviet mutual agreement signed on 8 January 1985 for the prevention of a so-called nuclear war in space, the termination of nuclear war on earth, the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, and the enhancement of strategic stability.

Both sides noted the recent proposals made by the two nations, the United States and the Soviet Union, and urged the achievement of progress in fields in which both nations share a common interest, including not only a tentative intermediate nuclear forces (INF) reduction agreement but also the principle of a 50 percent reduction of nuclear weapons.

Prevention of nuclear proliferation: Both sides reconfirmed that the agreement against proliferation of nuclear weapons, agreed to strengthen the system of preventing nuclear proliferation to other nations, and, going a step further, agreed to raise the efficiency of the treaty.

Chemical weapons: Both sides reconfirmed the stand for a total and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and for the destruction of current stocks of such weapons.

East-West arms reduction talks: Both sides emphasized the importance of the mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) talks which have been held at Vienna and of efforts to achieve positive results.

Promotion of dialogue: At the summits, both nations, the United States and the Soviet Union, agreed on the need for dialogue at regular and highly intensive levels.

This signifies that both sides will have, in addition to summit conferences, regular meetings of foreign ministers and other ministers.

The two nations, the United States and the Soviet Union, plan to expand cultural, educational, and scientific and technological exchanges and to continue to develop trade and economic ties as well.

Safety of aviation in the Northern Pacific: The governments of the two nations agreed, with the cooperation of the Japanese government, to sign a series of safety agreements on aviation in the Northern Pacific and expressed satisfaction with the steps to implement these agreements.

Civil aviation and establishment of consulates: At the summit, both nations agreed to open consulates general in New York and Kiev.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR JANUARY 1986

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during January 1986:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 2 January 1986, at the upper half of page 1 with border carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Achieve Greater Victory in Revolution and Construction by Firmly Uniting Around the Party and the Leader." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 004, 7 January 1986, pp D 4-8: "Victory In Revolution, Construction Urged."]

On 4 January 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us All Vigorously Turn Out to Accomplish the Economic Tasks for This Year." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 004, 7 January 1986, pp D 9-12: "NODONG SINMUN on Implementing 1986 Economic Tasks."] [Text also summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 006, 9 January 1986, pp D 9-10: "Fulfillment of 1986 Economic Tasks Urged."]

On 6 January 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Embody the Party's Leadership in All Sectors of Revolution and Construction." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 007, 10 January 1986, pp D 12-15: "NODONG SINMUN On Embodiment of Party Leadership."]

On 7 January 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue to Implement the Three Revolutions Line Thoroughly." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural and achieve a greater victory in revolutionary struggle and construction; states that the struggle goal as expressed in Kim Il-song's New Year address is to realize the grandiose program set forth at the Sixth Party Congress and imbue the whole society with the chuche idea while waging the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions; calls for all party organizations and functionaries at every level to bear in mind the importance of expediting revolution and construction by implementing the party line on the three revolutions and that it is important that all units in every sector adopt this line as their strategic line to follow; calls for carrying on the struggle to accomplish the tasks which Kim Il-song set forth in his New Year Address concerning developing key industries and railroad transportation and for technological innovation and improvement of the production workers' living conditions while engaging in the

battle of the extractive, metallurgical, electric power and railroad transportation industries this year; calls for continued ideological cohesion centered on the chuche idea and for intensification in ideological indoctrination among the party members and workers so that they will coalesce into a single revolutionary phalanx of the leader and people; terms the technological revolution as the basic link in economic development which will serve to liberate the workers from arduous labor; stresses development of the machine, electronics and automation industries, modernization of technology in the national economy and establishment of production and management on a new scientific basis; praises the three revolutions team movement as a new method of revolutionary guidance for expediting the three revolutions; calls for cohesion among the scientists, technicians, production workers and functionaries in carrying out their tasks in expediting the three revolutions; stresses that there is no more important or rewarding work than thoroughly implementing the party's three revolutions line for all who are struggling to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party center.

On 8 January, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Put an End to the Status of Confrontation and Attain the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 005, 8 January 1986, pp D 1-5: "NODONG SINMUN on N-S Dialogue, Reunification."]

On 8 January 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Concentrate Preferential Efforts on The Development of Key Industries." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 012, 17 January 1986, pp D 7-9: "NODONG SINMUN On Development of Key Industries."]

On 10 January 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Prevent a New World War, Thermonuclear War, and Safeguard World Peace and Security." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 008, 13 January 1986, pp D 10-14: "NODONG SINMUN On Preventing Thermonuclear War."]

On 11 January 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Responsible Organization and Direction by the Functionaries in the New Year Battle." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on making a principal effort to develop key industries and railroad transportation while waging the struggle to realize the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; states that bringing about a new transformation in the extractive, metallurgical and electric power industries which are the key industries and also in railroad transportation as well as expediting scientific and technological development and agricultural production to raise the living standard; stresses that the reality of today requires the ingenuity of the lower echelons of party and administration functionaries and workers in the factories and enterprises; calls for guidance functionaries in party, state and economic organizations to perform organizational and supervisory work for economic tasks in accordance with the grandiose battle assignments of this year in a responsible and ingenious manner; urges the functionaries to follow the Taean Work System in accomplishing their duties in a responsible manner and the party function-

aries in factory and enterprise party committees to accomplish their assignments stemming from discussions in their party committees; exhorts the functionaries to go deep among the masses, seek out ways to accomplish their tasks and then bring their work to fruition; emphasizes the importance of the technological revolution and the necessity of the scientists and technicians to bring about new advances in the technological revolution.

On 14 January 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Rapidly Develop Railroad Transportation." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on developing key industries and railroad transportation; stresses that this year is a very important year in the task of accomplishing the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction and that a decisive transformation must come about in all sectors engaged in production and construction; calls for the functionaries to perform concrete organizational work to implement the tasks concerning developing railroad transportation; notes that the party has established the tasks of increasing investment in the railroad transportation sector, concentrating forces therein, further strengthening its material and technical base and easing the strain on railroad transportation facilities; calls for effective utilization of present railroad transportation facilities through effective transportation organization; urges the transportation supervisory functionaries to be aware that the key to normalization of production at a very high level lies within their grasp and for them to go out and perform accurate calculations of the demand for transportation from the national economy, formulate detailed transportation plans, eliminate cross transportation and other irrational transportation actualities and responsibly provide transportation to meet the ever increasing demand; calls for close adherence to railroad regulations and emphasizes the role of the railroad bureaus in railroad transportation; calls for timely repair of rolling stock and for establishment of rolling stock repair factories and stronger passenger car units capable of performing minor and major repairs and for enterprises to repair the railroad cars as soon as possible after their arrival; calls upon the administration council, provincial administration and economic guidance committees and consolidated enterprises to organize broad scale work to assist railroad transportation; exhorts all factories and enterprises to raise up the level of mechanization of loading and unloading facilities so as to turn around the freight cars more rapidly; calls for timely production and delivery of a sufficient amount of fuel, materials, steel plates and tracks needed for the operation of the railroads and thereby bring about a new transformation in railroad transportation and thoroughly perform the tasks presented in this year's New Year Address.

On 15 January 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Valuable Guideline For Intensifying Agricultural Workers Union Work." The editorial notes that Kim Chong-il sent a document to the participants in the recent seminar for Agricultural Workers Union (AWU) functionaries entitled, "On Further Intensifying Agricultural Workers Union Work"; states that in this work, Kim Chong'il defined the nature and mission of the AWU and set forth guidelines by which the members of the AWU would be able to vigorously expedite the three revolutions, technological, ideological and cultural and accomplish the goal of 15 million tons of grain; quotes Kim Chong-il to the effect that the AWU has the role and function of indoctrinating and reforming the millions

of rural masses, binding them firmly in the fold of the party and summoning them to the struggle to expedite socialist rural construction and increase farm production; calls for carrying out the three revolutions in the countryside to eliminate the discrepancy between the city and countryside; calls for performing indoctrination of the countryside in revolutionary traditions, communism and social class; calls for elimination of technical scepticism, passivity, conservatism and experientialism in order to carry out the technological revolution in the countryside; calls for rearing the peasants to become communists persons possessing a high minded knowledge of culture and technology; quotes Kim Chong-il on the necessity for the KWP to work properly with the KMT members to enable them to rally around the party and positively organize and mobilize them to implement the agricultural policy of the party; urges the rural functionaries to work toward bringing about a new advance in socialist rural construction and achieve a new transformation in farm work in accordance with the demands of revolutionary development by thoroughly implementing the militant tasks set forth in Kim Chong-il's work, "On Further Intensifying Agricultural Workers Union Work."

On 16 January 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Attain a Higher Growth In Agricultural Production This Year." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on the need for placing a greater effort in developing light industry, decisively increasing production of consumer goods and more rapidly achieving growth in agricultural production and fisheries production; calls for implementation of the party's "Farming first" policy; stresses that fertilizer is rice and calls for the fertilizer factories to perform maintenance of equipment in order to operate their facilities at full capacity to produce fertilizer for soil improvement and crop growth; urges all to follow the principles of science farming to attain high farm operational supervision to increase agricultural production this year; calls for functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector to thoroughly abide by the principles of the proper crops in the proper soil-the proper season for the proper crops in a spirit of absolutism regarding科学 farming to enable a high yield even under unfavorable climatic conditions; states that an important way to increase the grain production of the country is to increase the area of corn fields; calls for functionaries in the agricultural sector and centralized farm management functionaries to formulate management plans this year and intensity business vigilance and enforce a system of special treatment for work teams to heighten the zeal of agricultural workers; urges rural cooperatives to heighten the spirit of labor and stresses concentrating manpower on this year's farming preparations as well as timely maintenance of equipment and activation of facilities, such as sprinkler systems with the purpose of preparing for the 10 long-range goals, the projection of 15 million tons of grain.

On 20 January 1986, at the upper center and right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Work and Advance In the Spirit and Environment of Struggle of the Chollima High Tide Period." The paper notes that the spirit and environment of the Chollima High Tide Period are that of breaking through all barriers to continue to advance socialist construction in accordance with the will of the party and leader during the period of severe trials; emphasizes that great strides have already been made in setting up plans for accomplishing the 10 long-range goals set forth in the Sixth Party Congress and the 10

party and whole populace must give themselves to the struggle to accomplish these goals with the same spirit and atmosphere evidenced at the period of the high tide of chollima; urges all functionaries and workers to demonstrate even higher the steadfast confidence and strong will which was displayed in the post-war period; stresses that the revolution has advanced far and the environment and circumstances have changed but the struggle spirit and atmosphere of that time is immutable; calls upon the functionaries to dispose of all obstacles which confront them and bring their revolutionary responsibilities to completion; cites the examples of the 10,000 ton press and large-scale oxygen separator built last year and the 30 m long bridge recently completed at Kamp'na as examples of the construction workers displaying such a spirit; exhorts the functionaries to bring about endless technical innovations and positively improve the technological production process along with intensifying the conservation struggle; calls for the party propaganda functionaries to mobilize all means of propaganda and agitation to perform various kinds of propaganda and agitation activities to make the whole country resound with the spirit of the high tide of chollima; exhorts all functionaries to combine political work with economic organizational work to enable endless innovations to come about in economic management and the technical revolution.

On 23 January 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Technological Revolution, Important Task Confronting Us In the Present Era." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on vigorously expediting the technological revolution as the important task confronting us in the present era; cites the role of the technological revolution in conjunction with the ideological and cultural revolutions in building a strong national economy on the firm material and technical base already established; stresses the importance of the technological revolution for realizing the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction and for rapidly developing the key industries on a higher plane; calls for the entire party, whole country and entire populace to wage the technological revolution vigorously to achieve a new transformation in the technological development of the country; calls for scientific research to expedite production and construction and settle all scientific and technical problems arising in developing the productive force of society and create material wealth of a socialist and communist society; calls upon all units, factories and enterprises in every sector of the national economy to foster relative cooperation among the scientists, technicians and workers and enable them to participate in the technical innovation campaign equating the technological revolution with the mechanical revolution since machines are the decisive means for liberating the workers from arduous labor; calls for the machine-industrial sector to recognize the important role the machine industry plays in expediting the technological revolution and developing the national economy and to produce much more precision, large-scale, high speed, automated machinery; calls for allied sectors and units to analyze accurately the extent and economic status of scientific and technological development of the country, to take into account scientific development throughout the world and formulate reasonable plans for scientific and technological development; calls for establishment of research facilities for scientists and technicians to carry on scientific research including intermediate testing factories and provide them with modern test equipment, instruments and materials of a fairly high quality; three revolutions to be carried through simultaneously

to instill in scientists, technicians and workers the will of the party to effect a great transformation in scientific and technological development; urges functionaries and workers in all sectors of the national economy, including the scientific research sector to uphold Kim Il-song's New Year Address and turn out as one to vigorously expedite the technological revolution and thereby achieve a new transformation in the scientific and technological development of the country.

On 25 January 1986, at the top of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "For a Great Upswing in Chemical Fertilizer Production!" The editorial notes that increasing chemical fertilizer production is one of the important requisites for achieving a new transformation in agricultural production once again this year; equates fertilizer with rice and success in grain production to the amount of fertilizer applied; states that Kim Il-song presented the task of achieving a new upswing in agriculture in his New Year Address and other recent instructions; emphasizes that in order to achieve this goal, much more chemical fertilizer and farm chemicals must be produced and provided; states that the chemical fertilizer production plan is the basis of the state and orders of the party and that the party requires that the various kinds of fertilizer be produced in the amounts set forth in the state plan for this year; calls for enhancing the role of functionaries in the chemical fertilizer production sector to achieve this goal and for the performance of organizational work as a means for production growth; exhorts the functionaries in the chemical fertilizer production sector to go down deep among the producing masses, establish rapport, arouse their creative ingenuity and creativity, settle the problems encountered and establish flexible measures to increase production; calls for periodic maintenance of equipment and proper performance of equipment management as well as supervising the "campaign to create model machine operators of loyalty emulating the No 26 lathe"; emphasizes that success in provision of raw and processed materials, fuel on a timely basis rests on the role and performance of the functionaries who directly organize and supervise this work; exhorts the functionaries in the administrative circuit and the appropriate committees and ministries as well as sales companies to hold the correct viewpoint that fertilizer is rice and turn their attention to chemical fertilizer production and supply and solve all problems they encounter; urges all producers of chemical fertilizer to arrange for another bumper harvest this year by achieving a great upswing to production of chemical fertilizer.

On 27 January 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Carry Out the Party Line and Policy." [first published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 019, 29 January 1986, pp D 6-9: "NODONG SINMUN On Implementing Party Line, Policy."]

On 28 January 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Enable Fisheries Production to Grow More Rapidly." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on the need for a great effort in the development of light industry, production of more consumer goods and more rapid growth in the agricultural and fisheries sectors in order to provide for a more plentiful and pleasant living standard; notes that the country is bordered on three sides by the ocean containing abundant resources of stationary and migrant fish for exploitation; notes that bringing about more rapid growth

In fisheries production is both economical than increasing livestock production to settle the meat question and that there are more advantageous conditions in the fisheries sector for settling the meat of the nation of the people and that, in order development in fisheries is an important way to settle the meat question and it is a very responsible work which must be addressed second only to agriculture; calls for strengthening the material and technological base and increasing investment in the fisheries sector in order to facilitate the economic development of the country and improve the standard of living as well as successfully achieve the fisheries goals within the 10 year range goals of socialist economic construction; notes that the guidance functionaries in the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry completed designs for various kinds of fishing boats, went down to the site and performed battle organization and supervision; cautions that rather than resting on their laurels, they should supervise the entire process of building fishing boats including launching, particularly trawlers and fishing boats which can safely go out to sea under windy conditions; calls for preparation for seasonal fishing such as sardine and tuna fishing operations; emphasizes establishing shallow water breeding grounds; calls for increasing foreign trade and earning foreign currency; calls for concentration of forces in winter fishing operations, maximum utilization of fishing boats, fishing gear and processing facilities and increasing days at sea for the fishing boats; exhorts all levels of party organizations and functionaries in every sector of the national economy to design for increased growth in the fisheries sector not only for the present but for the future as well and settle all problems they encounter and thereby abide by the wishes of the party to provide a more abundant and civilized living for the people.

On 28 January 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Put in Vigorously, Organize and Mobilize and Creativity of the Masses in the Completion of Socialist Economic Construction." [Text published in *THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY*, Vol. IV, No. 03, 1 February 1986, pp. 9-10; "Ngap 36, (People's Socialist Construction.)"]

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE FORCES DETAILED

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENSE JOURNAL, in English Dec 85 pp 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-23

[Article by G. Jacobs]

[Text] A major factor in any North Korean (DPRK) invasion of the Republic of South Korea (ROK) will be the performance of the North Korean People's Army's (NKPA) "unconventional warfare" (special purpose) forces. It is currently estimated at some 100,000 men--the largest such force in the world--and is organized into a number of light infantry brigades, reconnaissance units, elite training units, and the DMZ border-guard forces. With the exception of the elite training units, most of these units are armed primarily with pistols, AK [word indistinct] assault rifles, light machine guns, antitank grenade launchers, and 60 mm light mortars. The emphasis is clearly on mobility. In addition to the emphasis on ground mobility, the personnel of these special-purpose units are supported by units of the North Korean Air Force (NKAF) and Navy (NKN). Movement into South Korea beyond the borders of the DMZ region will primarily depend on the NKAF and the NKN--both of which have significant support forces dedicated to this mission.

Operational control of the NKPA is the responsibility of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces (MPAF). On the higher defence policy matters, the MPAF answers both to the National Defence Commission (NDC) of the Central People's Committee (CPC) of the Pyongyang government, and to the Military Affairs Commission of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. Responsibility for establishing national defence policy (under the revised North Korean Constitution of December 1972) is vested in the CPC. The MPAF has three principle organizational breakdowns: the General Staff (operational control); the General Political Bureau (political control and indoctrination); and, the General Rear Services Bureau (logistical and support services). Beyond this, at lower levels, are the Air Force and Navy commands, as well as the Strategic Forces Command (SPC), the Armour Command and the Artillery Command. The corps is the largest tactical ground command within the NKPA.

NKPA SOLDIER'S DAILY ROUTINE Chart No. 1

ACTIVITY	TIME ALLOTTED	ACTIVITY	TIME ALLOTTED
Waking	0500	REST PERIOD	0500 - 0615
Wash	0600 - 0615	6a. TRAINING PERIOD	0615 - 0630
Breakfast	0615 - 0630	7a. TRAINING PERIOD	0630 - 0645
Breakfast	0630 - 0645	8a. TRAINING PERIOD	0645 - 0700
Breakfast	0645 - 0700	9a. DUTY PERIOD	0700 - 0720
Breakfast	0700 - 0720	10a. DUTY PERIOD	0720 - 0740
Breakfast	0720 - 0740	11a. DUTY PERIOD	0740 - 0800
Breakfast	0740 - 0800	12a. DUTY PERIOD	0800 - 0820
Breakfast	0800 - 0820	13a. DUTY PERIOD	0820 - 0840
Breakfast	0820 - 0840	14a. DUTY PERIOD	0840 - 0900
Breakfast	0840 - 0900	15a. DUTY PERIOD	0900 - 0920
Breakfast	0900 - 0920	16a. DUTY PERIOD	0920 - 0940
Breakfast	0920 - 0940	17a. DUTY PERIOD	0940 - 1000
Breakfast	0940 - 1000	18a. DUTY PERIOD	1000 - 1020
Breakfast	1000 - 1020	19a. DUTY PERIOD	1020 - 1040
Breakfast	1020 - 1040	20a. DUTY PERIOD	1040 - 1100
Breakfast	1040 - 1100	21a. DUTY PERIOD	1100 - 1120
Breakfast	1100 - 1120	22a. DUTY PERIOD	1120 - 1140
Breakfast	1120 - 1140	23a. DUTY PERIOD	1140 - 1200
Breakfast	1140 - 1200	24a. DUTY PERIOD	1200 - 1220
Breakfast	1200 - 1220	25a. DUTY PERIOD	1220 - 1240
Breakfast	1220 - 1240	26a. DUTY PERIOD	1240 - 1255
Breakfast	1240 - 1255	27a. DUTY PERIOD	1255 - 1300
Breakfast	1255 - 1300	28a. DUTY PERIOD	1300 - 1315
Breakfast	1300 - 1315	29a. DUTY PERIOD	1315 - 1330
Breakfast	1315 - 1330	30a. DUTY PERIOD	1330 - 1345
Breakfast	1330 - 1345	31a. DUTY PERIOD	1345 - 1355
Breakfast	1345 - 1355	32a. DUTY PERIOD	1355 - 1400
Breakfast	1355 - 1400	33a. DUTY PERIOD	1400 - 1415
Breakfast	1400 - 1415	34a. DUTY PERIOD	1415 - 1430
Breakfast	1415 - 1430	35a. DUTY PERIOD	1430 - 1445
Breakfast	1430 - 1445	36a. DUTY PERIOD	1445 - 1455
Breakfast	1445 - 1455	37a. DUTY PERIOD	1455 - 1500
Breakfast	1455 - 1500	38a. DUTY PERIOD	1500 - 1515
Breakfast	1500 - 1515	39a. DUTY PERIOD	1515 - 1530
Breakfast	1515 - 1530	40a. DUTY PERIOD	1530 - 1545
Breakfast	1530 - 1545	41a. DUTY PERIOD	1545 - 1555
Breakfast	1545 - 1555	42a. DUTY PERIOD	1555 - 1600
Breakfast	1555 - 1600	43a. DUTY PERIOD	1600 - 1615
Breakfast	1600 - 1615	44a. DUTY PERIOD	1615 - 1630
Breakfast	1615 - 1630	45a. DUTY PERIOD	1630 - 1645
Breakfast	1630 - 1645	46a. DUTY PERIOD	1645 - 1655
Breakfast	1645 - 1655	47a. DUTY PERIOD	1655 - 1700
Breakfast	1655 - 1700	48a. DUTY PERIOD	1700 - 1715
Breakfast	1700 - 1715	49a. DUTY PERIOD	1715 - 1730
Breakfast	1715 - 1730	50a. DUTY PERIOD	1730 - 1745
Breakfast	1730 - 1745	51a. DUTY PERIOD	1745 - 1755
Breakfast	1745 - 1755	52a. DUTY PERIOD	1755 - 1800
Breakfast	1755 - 1800	53a. DUTY PERIOD	1800 - 1815
Breakfast	1800 - 1815	54a. DUTY PERIOD	1815 - 1830
Breakfast	1815 - 1830	55a. DUTY PERIOD	1830 - 1845
Breakfast	1830 - 1845	56a. DUTY PERIOD	1845 - 1855
Breakfast	1845 - 1855	57a. DUTY PERIOD	1855 - 1900
Breakfast	1855 - 1900	58a. DUTY PERIOD	1900 - 1915
Breakfast	1900 - 1915	59a. DUTY PERIOD	1915 - 1930
Breakfast	1915 - 1930	60a. DUTY PERIOD	1930 - 1945
Breakfast	1930 - 1945	61a. DUTY PERIOD	1945 - 1955
Breakfast	1945 - 1955	62a. DUTY PERIOD	1955 - 1960
Breakfast	1955 - 1960	63a. DUTY PERIOD	1960 - 1965
Breakfast	1960 - 1965	64a. DUTY PERIOD	1965 - 1970
Breakfast	1965 - 1970	65a. DUTY PERIOD	1970 - 1975
Breakfast	1970 - 1975	66a. DUTY PERIOD	1975 - 1980
Breakfast	1975 - 1980	67a. DUTY PERIOD	1980 - 1985
Breakfast	1980 - 1985	68a. DUTY PERIOD	1985 - 1990
Breakfast	1985 - 1990	69a. DUTY PERIOD	1990 - 1995
Breakfast	1990 - 1995	70a. DUTY PERIOD	1995 - 2000
Breakfast	1995 - 2000	71a. DUTY PERIOD	2000 - 2005
Breakfast	2000 - 2005	72a. DUTY PERIOD	2005 - 2010
Breakfast	2005 - 2010	73a. DUTY PERIOD	2010 - 2015
Breakfast	2010 - 2015	74a. DUTY PERIOD	2015 - 2020
Breakfast	2015 - 2020	75a. DUTY PERIOD	2020 - 2025
Breakfast	2020 - 2025	76a. DUTY PERIOD	2025 - 2030
Breakfast	2025 - 2030	77a. DUTY PERIOD	2030 - 2035
Breakfast	2030 - 2035	78a. DUTY PERIOD	2035 - 2040
Breakfast	2035 - 2040	79a. DUTY PERIOD	2040 - 2045
Breakfast	2040 - 2045	80a. DUTY PERIOD	2045 - 2050
Breakfast	2045 - 2050	81a. DUTY PERIOD	2050 - 2055
Breakfast	2050 - 2055	82a. DUTY PERIOD	2055 - 2100
Breakfast	2055 - 2100	83a. DUTY PERIOD	2100 - 2105
Breakfast	2100 - 2105	84a. DUTY PERIOD	2105 - 2110
Breakfast	2105 - 2110	85a. DUTY PERIOD	2110 - 2115
Breakfast	2110 - 2115	86a. DUTY PERIOD	2115 - 2120
Breakfast	2115 - 2120	87a. DUTY PERIOD	2120 - 2125
Breakfast	2120 - 2125	88a. DUTY PERIOD	2125 - 2130
Breakfast	2125 - 2130	89a. DUTY PERIOD	2130 - 2135
Breakfast	2130 - 2135	90a. DUTY PERIOD	2135 - 2140
Breakfast	2135 - 2140	91a. DUTY PERIOD	2140 - 2145
Breakfast	2140 - 2145	92a. DUTY PERIOD	2145 - 2150
Breakfast	2145 - 2150	93a. DUTY PERIOD	2150 - 2155
Breakfast	2150 - 2155	94a. DUTY PERIOD	2155 - 2200
Breakfast	2155 - 2200	95a. DUTY PERIOD	2200 - 2205
Breakfast	2200 - 2205	96a. DUTY PERIOD	2205 - 2210
Breakfast	2205 - 2210	97a. DUTY PERIOD	2210 - 2215
Breakfast	2210 - 2215	98a. DUTY PERIOD	2215 - 2220
Breakfast	2215 - 2220	99a. DUTY PERIOD	2220 - 2225
Breakfast	2220 - 2225	100a. DUTY PERIOD	2225 - 2230
Breakfast	2225 - 2230	101a. DUTY PERIOD	2230 - 2235
Breakfast	2230 - 2235	102a. DUTY PERIOD	2235 - 2240
Breakfast	2235 - 2240	103a. DUTY PERIOD	2240 - 2245
Breakfast	2240 - 2245	104a. DUTY PERIOD	2245 - 2250
Breakfast	2245 - 2250	105a. DUTY PERIOD	2250 - 2255
Breakfast	2250 - 2255	106a. DUTY PERIOD	2255 - 2300
Breakfast	2255 - 2300	107a. DUTY PERIOD	2300 - 2305
Breakfast	2300 - 2305	108a. DUTY PERIOD	2305 - 2310
Breakfast	2305 - 2310	109a. DUTY PERIOD	2310 - 2315
Breakfast	2310 - 2315	110a. DUTY PERIOD	2315 - 2320
Breakfast	2315 - 2320	111a. DUTY PERIOD	2320 - 2325
Breakfast	2320 - 2325	112a. DUTY PERIOD	2325 - 2330
Breakfast	2325 - 2330	113a. DUTY PERIOD	2330 - 2335
Breakfast	2330 - 2335	114a. DUTY PERIOD	2335 - 2340
Breakfast	2335 - 2340	115a. DUTY PERIOD	2340 - 2345
Breakfast	2340 - 2345	116a. DUTY PERIOD	2345 - 2350
Breakfast	2345 - 2350	117a. DUTY PERIOD	2350 - 2355
Breakfast	2350 - 2355	118a. DUTY PERIOD	2355 - 2400
Breakfast	2355 - 2400	119a. DUTY PERIOD	2400 - 2405
Breakfast	2400 - 2405	120a. DUTY PERIOD	2405 - 2410
Breakfast	2405 - 2410	121a. DUTY PERIOD	2410 - 2415
Breakfast	2410 - 2415	122a. DUTY PERIOD	2415 - 2420
Breakfast	2415 - 2420	123a. DUTY PERIOD	2420 - 2425
Breakfast	2420 - 2425	124a. DUTY PERIOD	2425 - 2430
Breakfast	2425 - 2430	125a. DUTY PERIOD	2430 - 2435
Breakfast	2430 - 2435	126a. DUTY PERIOD	2435 - 2440
Breakfast	2435 - 2440	127a. DUTY PERIOD	2440 - 2445
Breakfast	2440 - 2445	128a. DUTY PERIOD	2445 - 2450
Breakfast	2445 - 2450	129a. DUTY PERIOD	2450 - 2455
Breakfast	2450 - 2455	130a. DUTY PERIOD	2455 - 2500
Breakfast	2455 - 2500	131a. DUTY PERIOD	2500 - 2505
Breakfast	2500 - 2505	132a. DUTY PERIOD	2505 - 2510
Breakfast	2505 - 2510	133a. DUTY PERIOD	2510 - 2515
Breakfast	2510 - 2515	134a. DUTY PERIOD	2515 - 2520
Breakfast	2515 - 2520	135a. DUTY PERIOD	2520 - 2525
Breakfast	2520 - 2525	136a. DUTY PERIOD	2525 - 2530
Breakfast	2525 - 2530	137a. DUTY PERIOD	2530 - 2535
Breakfast	2530 - 2535	138a. DUTY PERIOD	2535 - 2540
Breakfast	2535 - 2540	139a. DUTY PERIOD	2540 - 2545
Breakfast	2540 - 2545	140a. DUTY PERIOD	2545 - 2550
Breakfast	2545 - 2550	141a. DUTY PERIOD	2550 - 2555
Breakfast	2550 - 2555	142a. DUTY PERIOD	2555 - 2600
Breakfast	2555 - 2600	143a. DUTY PERIOD	2600 - 2605
Breakfast	2600 - 2605	144a. DUTY PERIOD	2605 - 2610
Breakfast	2605 - 2610	145a. DUTY PERIOD	2610 - 2615
Breakfast	2610 - 2615	146a. DUTY PERIOD	2615 - 2620
Breakfast	2615 - 2620	147a. DUTY PERIOD	2620 - 2625
Breakfast	2620 - 2625	148a. DUTY PERIOD	2625 - 2630
Breakfast	2625 - 2630	149a. DUTY PERIOD	2630 - 2635
Breakfast	2630 - 2635	150a. DUTY PERIOD	2635 - 2640
Breakfast	2635 - 2640	151a. DUTY PERIOD	2640 - 2645
Breakfast	2640 - 2645	152a. DUTY PERIOD	2645 - 2650
Breakfast	2645 - 2650	153a. DUTY PERIOD	2650 - 2655
Breakfast	2650 - 2655	154a. DUTY PERIOD	2655 - 2700
Breakfast	2655 - 2700	155a. DUTY PERIOD	2700 - 2705
Breakfast	2700 - 2705	156a. DUTY PERIOD	2705 - 2710
Breakfast	2705 - 2710	157a. DUTY PERIOD	2710 - 2715
Breakfast	2710 - 2715	158a. DUTY PERIOD	2715 - 2720
Breakfast	2715 - 2720	159a. DUTY PERIOD	2720 - 2725
Breakfast	2720 - 2725	160a. DUTY PERIOD	2725 - 2730
Breakfast	2725 - 2730	161a. DUTY PERIOD	2730 - 2735
Breakfast	2730 - 2735	162a. DUTY PERIOD	2735 - 2740
Breakfast	2735 - 2740	163a. DUTY PERIOD	2740 - 2745
Breakfast	2740 - 2745	164a. DUTY PERIOD	2745 - 2750
Breakfast	2745 - 2750	165a. DUTY PERIOD	2750 - 2755
Breakfast	2750 - 2755	166a. DUTY PERIOD	2755 - 2800
Breakfast	2755 - 2800	167a. DUTY PERIOD	2800 - 2805
Breakfast	2800 - 2805	168a. DUTY PERIOD	2805 - 2810
Breakfast	2805 - 2810	169a. DUTY PERIOD	2810 - 2815
Breakfast	2810 - 2815	170a. DUTY PERIOD	2815 - 2820
Breakfast	2815 - 2820	171a. DUTY PERIOD	2820 - 2825
Breakfast	2820 - 2825	172a. DUTY PERIOD	2825 - 2830
Breakfast	2825 - 2830	173a. DUTY PERIOD	2830 - 2835
Breakfast	2830 - 2835	174a. DUTY PERIOD	2835 - 2840
Breakfast	2835 - 2840	175a. DUTY PERIOD	2840 - 2845
Breakfast	2840 - 2845	176a. DUTY PERIOD	2845 - 2850
Breakfast	2845 - 2850	177a. DUTY PERIOD	2850 - 2855
Breakfast	2850 - 2855	178a. DUTY PERIOD	2855 - 2860
Breakfast	2855 - 2860	179a. DUTY PERIOD	2860 - 2865
Breakfast	2860 - 2865	180a. DUTY PERIOD	2865 - 2870
Breakfast	2865 - 2870	181a. DUTY PERIOD	2870 - 2875
Breakfast	2870 - 2875	182a. DUTY PERIOD	2875 - 2880
Breakfast	2875 - 2880	183a. DUTY PERIOD	2880 - 2885
Breakfast	2880 - 2885	184a. DUTY PERIOD	2885 - 2890
Breakfast	2885 - 2890	185a. DUTY PERIOD	2890 - 2895
Breakfast	2890 - 2895	186a. DUTY PERIOD	2895 - 2900
Breakfast	2895 - 2900	187a. DUTY PERIOD	2900 - 2905
Breakfast	2900 - 2905	188a. DUTY PERIOD	2905 - 2910
Breakfast	2905 - 2910	189a. DUTY PERIOD	2910 - 2915
Breakfast	2910 - 2915	190a. DUTY PERIOD	2915 - 2920
Breakfast	2915 - 2920	191a. DUTY PERIOD	2920 - 2925
Breakfast	2920 - 2925	192a. DUTY PERIOD	2925 - 2930
Breakfast	2925 - 2930	193a. DUTY PERIOD	2930 - 2935
Breakfast	2930 - 2935	194a. DUTY PERIOD	2935 - 2940
Breakfast	2935 - 2940	195a. DUTY PERIOD	2940 - 2945
Breakfast	2940 - 2945	196a. DUTY PERIOD	2945 - 2950
Breakfast	2945 - 2950	197a. DUTY PERIOD	2950 - 2955
Breakfast	2950 - 2955	198a. DUTY PERIOD	2955 - 2960
Breakfast	2955 - 2960	199a. DUTY PERIOD	2960 -

THE NKPA SOLDIER,

The heart of any army remains the skills and combatworthiness of its soldiers. This has been proved in numerous Asian conflicts since the end of World War II. For the South Koreans, examples of the June 1950 invasion and the ROK units that fought in Vietnam come to mind. For the North Korean recruit, drafted for an average of 3½ years, the glories of the Korean War are continually fed to him during indoctrination sessions. Better equipped and trained than his counterpart in the South during the opening stages of the Korean War, the NKPA's invasion of the South went smoothly until its logistic support system broke down under the weight of UN/United States air strikes. During the Korean War the Northern draftee found little difference between life in the North and the economic conditions prevailing in the South; as such, defections were few. The same may not be the case today, if the North were to invade the economically prosperous South.

The North Korean soldier is a highly disciplined and well-trained fighter. He has been well-indoctrinated from childhood concerning the evils of the South and its leadership cliques via a process of informational and educational indoctrination unheard of in the West. Likely to be conscripted between the age of 17 and 21, it is not uncommon for him to remain in military service until the age of 27. Increasingly, the armed forces are being drawn from the urban youth, as the North's population base in the cities continues to grow in proportion to those in the rural areas.

Drafted in late adolescence, the DPRK soldier will undergo initial military familiarization on an average of four hours a week until he is sent to training centres. Many North Korean youth are eligible for temporary deferment of their obligation, due to college or civilian occupational skill. Those deferred because of their student status are still required to perform some 200 hours of military-related service each year. Women are also recruited, but for rear service duties only (psychological warfare units, hospitals, anti-aircraft units, etc).

Well motivated and generally well-trained, the North Korean soldier is trained under rote conditions: overdrilled, trained by memorization, and generally over-supervised. Other individual weaknesses show up in the mechanized and technical areas, where extensive technical skills are uncommon. What the North Korean does not know technically, the military tries to make up for in motivation and repetitive training drills. Such a regime creates a soldier who knows the basics of his job, but may not be well attuned to respond to change or difficulties on the battlefield. As with his Soviet counterpart, a North Korean soldier is not likely to act decisively without orders from higher up the command chain, or with battlefield precedents (and combat experience) to guide him under unfavourable conditions.

NKPA TRAINING

Annual training is held between March and August, and consists of a month-long basic training programme for conscripts. It is conducted partly on the basis of the individual's progress — less time will be spent for those considered high achievers. Earlier militia and NROTC-type sessions have taught many of the basics of military life to most of the conscripts before this month long session begins. Specialist training follows. Officer and specialist training schools are under the authority of their respective branches (armour, artillery, etc).

Once assigned to a military unit, the individual soldier goes through further basic unit, small unit, and large-scale unit training exercises. His daily life is not dissimilar from the "Daily Routine" schedule shown below. (See Chart 1) Unit training is conducted mainly at the company and platoon-levels; hence, in wartime mobilization, the Northern soldier may have some difficulties when integrated into division and corps-level operations. Seventy to eighty percent of the tactical environment of North Korea and the immediate areas south, is made up of mountainous or rugged terrain. This heavily influences North Korean doctrines and explains the emphasis on unconventional warfare training and utilization of night combat to overcome the better equipped armed forces of South Korea.

Those soldiers assigned to "unconventional" or special warfare units undergo a rigorous training programme with special emphasis on infiltration, intelligence gathering, sabotage, underwater demolition, hand-to-hand combat and political education. The latter includes all aspects of communist ideology, with specific indoctrination and information sessions being carried out on a daily basis. As with most other Communist states, the political officers are responsible for political education and indoctrination, and are involved in supervision at every level of command.

Training is conducted not only during the day but also — in fact extensively so — at night, with the exception of political, service regulations, and garrison duty requirements. Despite having taken part in night exercises there is no break in the soldier's routines until noon or thereafter the following day. Physical and mental conditioning are stressed; these are intended to enable the soldier to withstand battle fatigue. Individual skills taught during night training include observation and reconnaissance, land navigation and silent movement, patrol, signals and communications, weapons firing, and various fortification and entrenchment exercises. Repeating the same drills is not uncommon for those who do not initially qualify under either the physical or other exercises.

Those soldiers who are "special mission" assigned, including the elite light infantry unit personnel, airborne, reconnaissance (and others), are regularly taught courses in personal survival techniques in hostile territory, as well as other standard unconventional warfare training: karate and knife fighting; ambush and surprise attack; covert movement; infiltration tactics; vehicle identification and attack techniques; demolition; and communications methods. Additionally, most receive various

courses in mountain warfare, and it is common that they are required to perform long-distance marches in the North's rugged terrain with a standard NKPA 40-kg (88 lbs) pack. Discipline is instilled in the country's youth at an early age; obedience to orders and the willingness to endure hardship for the benefit of the party, army, and country are part of the NKPA soldier's mental make-up. As such, the average North Korean soldier is satisfied with his lot, and the food and shelter provided by the military services are well appreciated.

Chart No. 2

Type Training	TYPE UNIT TRAINING HOURS							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Politics	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Political Study of Party Line	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Political Study of Party Line	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Physical Training	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Drill	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Map Reading	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Navigation	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Map Reading and Navigation	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Officer	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Driver	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Driver	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Vehicle Training	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Unit Training	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Group	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Team Training	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
TOTAL	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120

Source of the data was from a survey of personnel in various units.

^aIncludes administrative and personal training.

^bIncludes administrative and personal training.

Military justice and punishment are often harsh and brutal, including punishment physically administered by an officer or NCO. This is no "soft" army!

Chart 2, which shows a typical training programme for an NKPA unit should give an idea of the hours spent on various subjects (politics, weapons, tactics, etc). Training is also conducted on Saturday mornings, with the afternoon free for individual duties. Sundays and holidays are usually devoted to personal matters or to organized sports activities. In short, the NKPA soldier is a tough and rigorously trained soldier. He is capable of covering great distances on a minimum of provisions, and can probably march farther and faster with the required equipment on his back than any soldier in Asia. He is mentally tough and physically hardened. Instant obedience to orders comes naturally to him. While overdrilled, oversupervised, and robot-like, he can be counted on to fulfill his assignment(s) under the most rugged conditions. When faced with unexpected or unplanned situations, he may be somewhat confused and hesitant. As such, most NKPA soldiers are highly dependent on their superiors and on established tactical doctrines when carrying out their missions.

Few but the most senior officers have combat experience similar to that of the 1950-53 Korean War. There have been individual skirmishes and some North Koreans have had experience in African countries, but not in large units or as part of an organized corps. As such, the NKPA's capabilities on the battlefield remain largely untested, and it is not known if their doctrines and leadership methods can win a war on the Korean peninsula. A look at how their doctrines are applied and how they plan to win a war on the peninsula is therefore appropriate.

SPECIAL-MISSION WARFARE

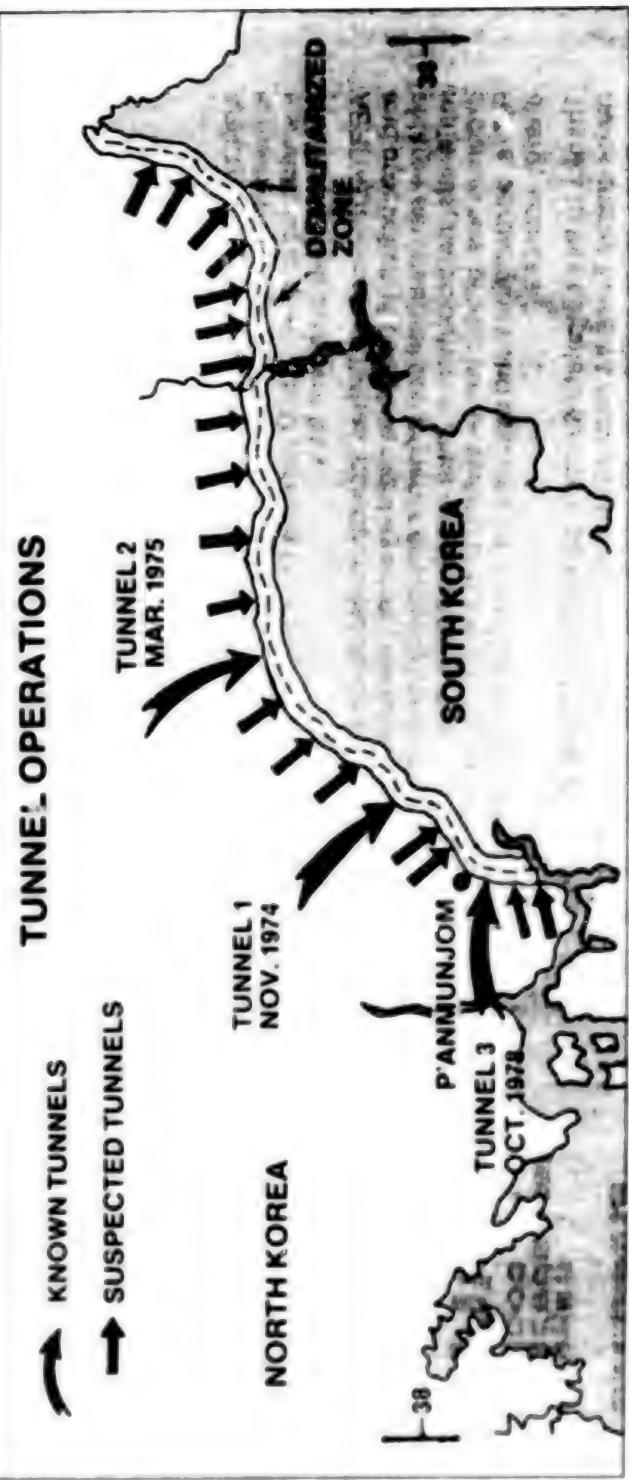
North Korea's military forces are by design a mixture of conventional and unconventional warfare forces, with a strong offensive-oriented doctrine. This is the result of the climate and terrain of the Korean peninsula and the obsession of the Kim Il-sung leadership with re-unification of the peninsula under Communist rule.

The North Koreans surprisingly have few senior commanders with combat leadership experience and the requisite background to develop tactical doctrines based on the lessons learned during the Korean War. Marshall CHOE Yong-Gun was a Deputy Commander in the Korean War, having served in the Chinese 8th Route Army (he was also one of only 30 Koreans to survive the "Long March"). Large numbers of North Koreans also served under Soviet commanders during the Korean War. Their current doctrines reflect a combination of the two experiences, and they have borrowed here and there from both Soviet and Chinese tactical doctrines.

A major feature of North Korean military doctrine is that it is derived from those who served under the leadership of both Soviet and Chinese officers. The Korean People's Armed Forces believe that the objective of any future war is to "destroy the enemy's fighting strength", rather than seizure of territory. North Korean doctrines go back to the anti-Japanese campaigns – including guerrilla actions before the beginning of World War II. The Koreans serving with the Chinese Communist armies in the anti-Japanese struggles of the 1940s (and against the Nationalist Chinese forces) developed much of their mobility and attack doctrines from these struggles. The vast casualties that were incurred during the Korean War at the hands of UN/US troops, who relied on their artillery and airborne firepower have left a deep impression on the North Koreans, who now have large numbers of artillery and mortar tubes in their inventory. Despite the recent addition of self-propelled howitzers (including a North Korean design), the NKPA remains an infantry force – just as it was during the Korean War.

TACTICS

In the area of unconventional warfare tactics, the North Koreans have two basic requirements: breach the fixed defences of the DMZ area; and operate forces beyond this



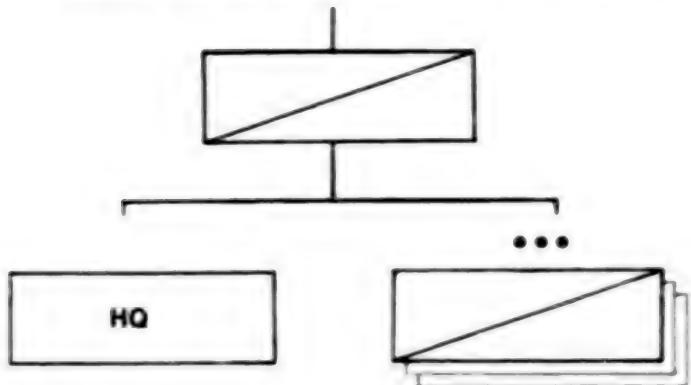
FEBA in order to disrupt reinforcements and prevent logistic support from reaching the front-line zones. The main tactical unit for manoeuvre purposes is the regiment, with two or three supporting battalions. Some independent missions will be undertaken by specific battalions, but these will be special-mission oriented and not the normal inf. bn. The NKPA will utilize its supporting arms (armour, artillery, air force, etc) where required in the breaching of the DMZ defences, and in supporting "penetration" raids well below the DMZ region to destroy selected US and ROK military installations.

The North Korean army is capable of all basic offensive manoeuvres, and will employ a variety of unique measures to get themselves through the fixed defence positions manned by South Korean and American soldiers along the DMZ. Once penetrated, some reliance on conventional armour and artillery would be made along the corridor leading to Seoul. According to one US Army source, "There are commonly accepted ways to breach fixed wall barriers, e.g., engineer demolitions and the like. However, it may be that such obstacles such as dragon's teeth and boulder fields will have lanes cleared through them in unexpected ways like piling sandbags, stones, or rubble over them . . . DMZ observers frequently see NKPA troops gathering such materials." Prefabricated bridges are common in the NKPA, and might be used not only to cross the water barriers north of Seoul, but also in innovative ways to cross defensive land positions.

The North Koreans have years of experience in tunnel operations adjacent to the DMZ (see illustrative map). Such efforts are likely to continue, especially in the months ahead of a planned invasion date. Some of these tunnels have been large enough to drive jeeps and other vehicles through, bringing front-line NKPA troops with heavy mortars and light anti-tank weaponry into the field behind South Korean and American frontline positions.

In offensive operations, there will be a half-dozen specific operations that will be conducted by the NKPA as "special-mission" assignments. These will include airborne infiltration, overland infiltration, seaborne infiltration, logistic and lines-of-communications interdiction assignments, and attacks on specific enemy defence installations. The latter would include specific attacks on the Blue House — the Presidential residence in Seoul — and attacks on HQ units of both South Korean and American commands. The overland infiltration efforts will be conducted mainly by the light infantry brigade(s) and reconnaissance units. The infiltration units are dispersed to one or more specific sectors of the DMZ front, and will be expected to "rush through" any breaches in the defence lines. Infiltration tactics will include unit attacks on specific objectives, as well as reinforcements heading for the front-lines. These units are specifically charged with creating chaos and confusion in the rear-areas such as the emplacement of obstacles along supply routes; raiding and destroying missile defence installations, command headquarters, and communications facilities; by occupying strategic positions; and by controlling potential retreat routes from the DMZ.

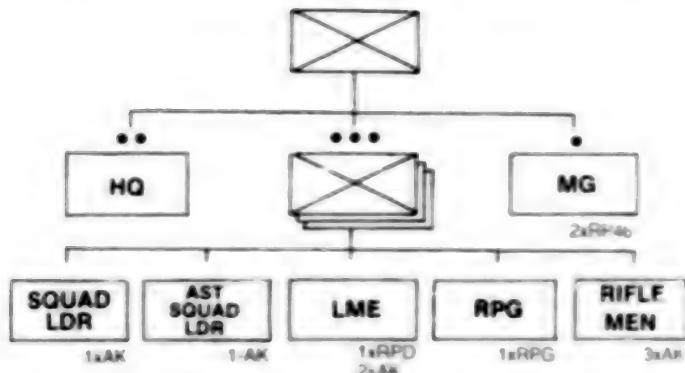
BASIC DIVISIONAL RECON COMPANY



The NKPA's vast infiltration efforts are marked by certain characteristics, one of which is the careful selection of transit routes well in advance. Emphasis will be placed on:

- Areas where mountainous terrain and streams form natural corridors for the transit of light infantry, and where vehicle patrols are likely to be inhibited.
- Rough terrain otherwise considered impassable by normal infantry and vehicles.
- Areas where night observation or surveillance equipment is not extensively used or in operation.
- Areas where natural camouflage is available, inhibiting helicopter observation and air strikes.
- Areas forming gaps between defensive units.

**BASIC DIVISIONAL INFANTRY COMPANY,
PLATOON, AND SQUAD**



UNIT	PERSONNEL			WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT							
	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	TOTAL	1-AK	2-AK	3-AK	4-AK	5-AK	6-AK	7-AK	8-AK
HQ	2	2	4	2		2					
INFANTRY	2	10	12	2	1	20	3				3
HQ SQUAD	1	6	7	1		4		2			
RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON											
RIFLE	3	1	3	2	1	3					
RECON	1	2	3			7	1	1			
TOTALS	8	46	54	8	3	8	1	2	1	1	1

RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS

It is expected that these light infantry brigades and reconnaissance units will also be employed for distant and rear-area reconnaissance missions — often in a passive mode in order to avoid detection and "reaction" efforts for the longest possible time. Such missions would include the following assignments:

- locating missile and weapon storage facilities (including those for nuclear weapons) for future attack.

- Compiling the South Korean armed forces' order-of-battle and gathering information on troop movements.
- aircraft operations observations, include: fighter attack aircraft takeoffs and reinforcement transport missions into forward areas.
- observation of ports, airports, and harbours for the purpose of collecting data on logistic and troop reinforcements.

The above are just a few of the possible mission assignments that might be undertaken, outside the realm of attacking specific objectives in the early stages of conflict.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS

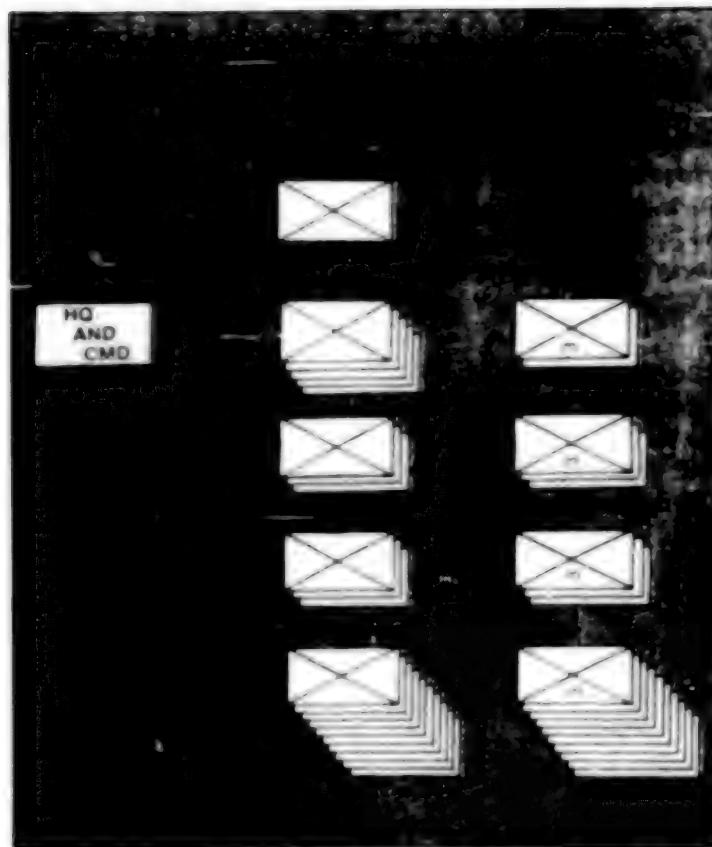
It is expected that part of the 100,000-man force of "unconventional warfare" troops will be assigned guerrilla-type missions. They will be required to fight as small units under adverse conditions in South Korea. Past South Korean experience in tracking down these units with civil police, paramilitary and Regular Army forces has been good thus far; however, they have been only looking for small numbers of infiltrating guerrillas brought in by seaborne means and have not been presented with the problems created by large numbers.

It is expected that the guerrilla teams will be called into action before a NKPA corps initiates its offensive action in a given sector. Such guerrilla operations will probably centre along the main axis of corps attacks. It may be that the guerrilla units are under corps authority as well, but this is not confirmable.

Based on past experience of the South Koreans dealing with seaborne-landed infiltration teams, such groups will be divided up into Attack and Reconnaissance teams. The latter will be lightly armed — usually only with a pistol and hand grenades — and will be fully provided with civilian clothing. Attack teams will be more fully-armed and be outfitted much like other NKPA squad and platoon-level light infantry teams (AK-47s, etc.) Raids can be expected against fixed installations and garrisoned troops; and ambushes may be conducted against mobile ground targets-of-opportunity, both civilian and military.

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

The organization and primary equipment of the Strategic Forces Command's (SFC) Light Infantry Brigades and Elite Training Regiments — the core of the North Korean unconventional warfare forces — is given below for purposes of understanding the inherent mobility contained in these units and how their light equipment TOEs are designed to facilitate rapid overland movement by the NKPA's infantry. The Light Infantry Brigade may operate independently under SFC orders, or may be assigned to a specific corps area for accomplishment of a specific mission. Generally composed of some 3,300 personnel, they have the unique dis-



tinction of being almost exclusively composed of junior officers—Second Lieutenants and above.

The Light Infantry Brigade may disperse its battalions for independent operations (as indicated on the chart). The RPG-2 RPG-7 anti-tank launchers are the most potent weapons of these units. Not to sell the RPG short, they can disable medium tanks and armoured personnel carriers that might be stationed at road-blocks or in hot pursuit. There are believed to be some twenty (20) Light Infantry Brigades in the standing NKPA order-of-battle.

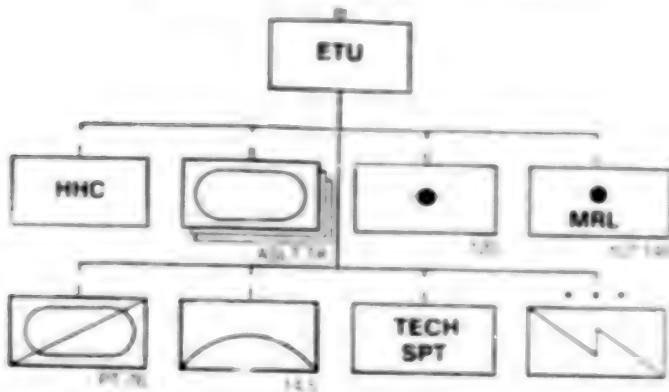
Also important to the unconventional warfare capabilities of the NKPA are the Elite Training Regiments, all of which are believed under SFC authority. At least five are known to exist—notionally numbered the 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Elite Training Regiments. An organizational and TOE chart is provided, for their composition is markedly different from the Light Infantry Brigade's. Composed of slightly less than 1,500 personnel, the units have three tank or assault gun companies attached. They are equipped with either T-34, T-54, or elderly SU-85 or SU-100 assault guns. In addition, the Reconnaissance Company has a company of ten PT-67 light reconnaissance tanks. The unit also has a mortar and multiple rocket launcher battalion, an AA artillery battery, and supporting Signals

Platonic and Pythagorean thought, however, was common in the Greek world, and well-suited for such a thought as cosmogony. The idea, where large formations situated in space, would be suitable for exploiting gas in the way Galileo's did.

AIRBORNE SUPPORT

The Society Research And Training Institute sponsored the annual 1999 Inter-Religious Conference on the theme "Promoting Justice and Peace in the World".

ELITE TRAINING REGIMENT- STRATEGIC FORCES COMMAND

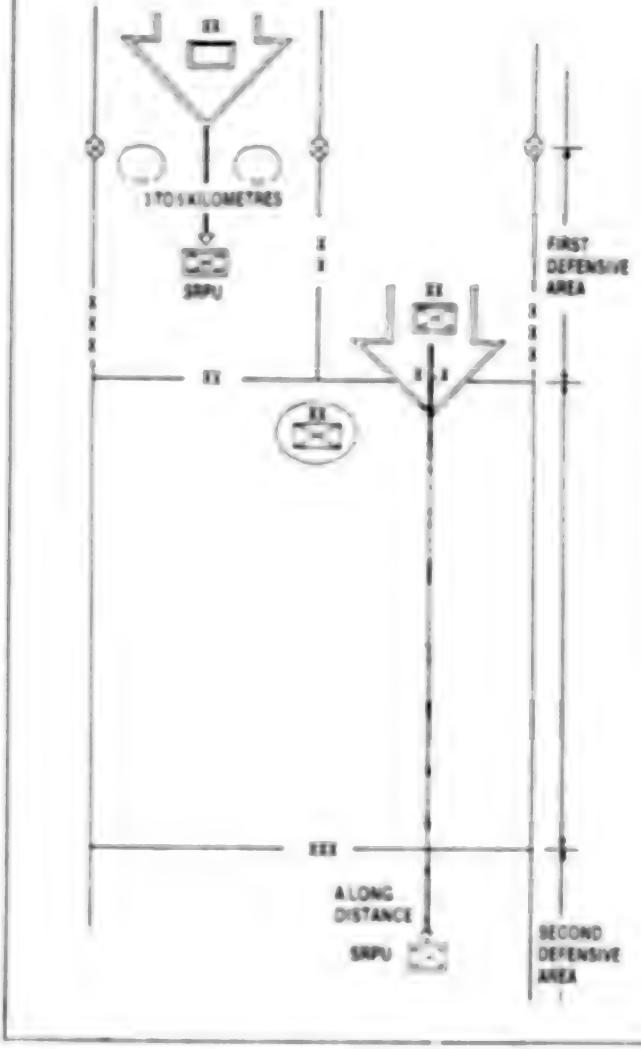


UNIT	PERSONNEL			WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT														
	OFFICERS			ENLISTED			TOTAL			AN-2			AN-2			AN-2		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
HNC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.U.T.T. CO	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MTR BN	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MRL BN	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
RECON CO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AA BTRY	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TECH SPT CO	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SP RT	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
TOTALS	10	15	14	20	19	25	28	26	25	10	8	14	13	14	16	15	16	18

some 250 AN-2T COLT biplane transports are available for this specific mission. While other estimates are more conservative regarding the number of aircraft (closer to 200-225), the mission remains the same. The antiquated AN-2 would seem to have no place on the modern day battlefield; but the rugged mountain terrain of the Korean peninsula allows these slow moving (cruise speed 200km/hr or 124mph!) aircraft to literally glide through the valleys and mountain passes *below* radar detection. Given the added advantage of night and low hanging fog, the aircraft are considered by the U.S. Korea Command to be a major threat on the peninsula.

The North Koreans may also arm some of their AN-2T aircraft with light air-to-ground rockets (Soviet 57mm) or light

SRPU OPERATIONAL RANGE



bombs, as were those serving Lao and Vietnamese air forces during and since the Vietnam War. Such aircraft would be capable of "sneaking-in" on some South Korean air bases and accomplishing night rocket attacks, in many cases before anti-aircraft gunners could respond. Granted that many of these aircraft will be lost in initial operations — much as the Po-2 were during the Korean War — but their nuisance value will be high and their ability to carry an NKPA infantry squad was something the Po-2 (commonly known as "Bedcheck Charlie" by Korean War veterans) could not do.

A very disturbing development of late was the clandestine export of some 85 U.S.-made Hughes 500C and -D light helicopters to North Korea during 1984. The 80-plus helicopters were smuggled via a West German sales representative, through a series of multiple shipments. The cause for concern is their similarity to South Korea's Hughes 500, and those serving

with the U.S. Army in the country. Such a large force could easily be armed with rocket pods and anti-tank missiles (AT-3) now in North Korean inventory and be used to directly support movement of conventional warfare forces into the South. Until the present, the NKAF had only a limited number of the indigenous gun-mounted Mi-8 (ound and turbine Mi-8 Hip-C) in the inventory, neither of which can be considered a major threat during "surprise" missions.

NAVAL SUPPORT

One of the specific missions of the North Korean Navy (NKN) is the seaborne insertion of attack and guerrilla teams into South Korea. The massive numbers of light craft reflect a mission that is based on operating in coastal waters - both for offensive and defensive patrol purposes. It is expected that most NKPA troops will be landed aboard "Nampo" LCPL boats (100' and 110') and the new 100' Landing Craft LCUs, and Landing Craft (LC). Each of the numbered 4-10 is known differently: Nampo, 100' and 110' (three or four medium boats in an after)

one road of reliance. While the total lift capacity of the new LCUs remains small, it does provide the NKPA with an ability to land a small number of light mechanized or medium tanks in the rear of South Korean lines. The bulk of operations will come in the "Nampo" craft for carrying up to 16 personnel per trip of local missions. Each group of Nampo craft is likely to be supported by 10 to 20 fast attack craft - a mixture of "Phantom" and "Nodong" PFCs (Rocket launching craft, PFC, from

SOUTH KOREA		
TROOPS	836,000	528,000
TANKS	3,425	1,240
ARTILLERY	4,660	3,000
FIGHTERS	700	330
WARSHIPS	217	36
Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines (ROK)		
Excluding AFVs, MICVs and APCs.		
Excluding Air Defence and Anti-Tank units, SAMs, SAMs, etc.		
Excluding Transport and Training Aircraft, Rescue Helicopters.		
Excluding Patrol Craft, MCMVs, Amphibious and Support Ships.		

Ku Song and *Sin Hung* class PTFs, and some missile armed craft (*Komar*, *Soga*, *One-l*, and *Sohung* classes) interspersed within these fast flotillas. Some larger gun-armed large patrol craft, (*Taechong*, *S.O.1*, *Hanon*, and *K-18* classes) might also be used to provide landing support and heavier gun escort.¹ Such a grouping will often be hard to detect. South Korea's West Coast will be an immediate target of any initial attacks, and it is expected some of the coastal radar stations will be the primary objectives of the NKPA. Radar gaps will exist, and the ability of some NKN craft to disperse among fishing craft along the coast(s) will make detection and attack all the more difficult. This analysis is more easily understood when it is remembered that the South Korean coast and the DMZ as well is often shrouded in low-hanging fog and rain clouds for a number of months each year.

CONCLUSION

Nowhere in the world is there an "unconventional warfare" force in such large numbers as in North Korea. The country, largely isolated and economically poor, has developed quite a formidable military force. It is an "offensive" force, though untested in battle. Whether the peculiarly North Korean assault tactics will work remains to be seen — and will only be known in a large-scale war on the peninsula. NKPA soldiers in small scale firefights along the DMZ have demonstrated their ability to fight and to inflict heavy casualties on their opponents. Few people doubt the fighting ability of the North Korean soldier in the initial stages of a conflict.

Whether the Light Infantry Brigades can survive the fire-power they will encounter when meeting American units both on the front-line and in rear echelon formations is difficult to determine, given the NKPA's encirclement and small unit tactics. Under cover of fog and darkness the NKPA, utilizing rugged terrain, is likely to be a match for any foe during the initial encounters. How long the NKPA can hold out against sustained US ROK air and artillery bombardment will do much to determine the outcome of another major war on the Korean Peninsula. ■

FOOTNOTES—TEXT

1. *Jane's Fighting Ships 1985-86*. (London: Jane's Publishing Co.) Ed. John E. Moore, pp. 313-316.

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CSO: 4100/091

IMPORTANCE OF COAL DISCUSSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMIN in Korean 19 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "All Efforts to Coal Mines"]

[Text] Recently, our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, stressed the speeding up of coal production to meet the present need for the people's economic development and instructed that all efforts be directed toward the coal mines.

The instruction of our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is a powerful guideline for bringing about a new upsurge in the overall socialist economic construction.

Our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has instructed as follows: "Coal is the food for our country's chuche industry, and the acceleration of coal production is the beginning of the effective execution of all economic tasks."

Coal is the food for our chuche industry. With coal, electricity is generated, factories are operated, and overall industrial production is made more active. It is also used in introducing more widely the chuche-style iron production method in effectively solving the problem of our country's fuel, raw materials, and energy and in regularizing production at a higher level. In order to promote more forcefully the people's overall economic development, coal production must be decisively increased.

because of the important place that coal production occupies in our country's economic development, our party is currently calling for all efforts to be directed toward the coal mines. Here we find our party's intention of creating a new turning point in the general march to match the "speed of the 1980's" by an all-out increase in coal production.

By upholding the party's intention, all our functionaries and workers must rise up in the struggle.

What is basic in concentrating all our efforts is to reinforce further the material procurement work.

Coal mining is a difficult struggle against nature, and without the materials and facilities, not a single step forward can be made. Coal production is

commensurate with the materials and facilities put into it. For this reason our party places so much emphasis on the procurements of materials for the coal mines.

State economic organs must organize economic projects on the basis of the principle that everything else is secondary to coal production, and the entire nation must participate in and give material and technical support to the coal mines.

The important thing in the material procurement work is to give top priority to the coal mines. The party's call to direct all efforts toward the coal mines reflects its judgment that the coal mines be given top priority over all other areas in procurement work. The functionaries of the State Administration Council, the committees concerned, the ministries, the factories, the enterprises, and the functionaries in the materials areas must correctly recognize the demand of the party and firmly establish the principle that the coal mines should be given top priority in the supply of materials.

To do so, the responsible functionaries themselves must first turn their attention to coal production and carry out the organization of production according to that principle.

The much-needed items at the coal mines are such basic materials as struts, cement, and rolled steel. Only with a sufficient supply of the materials needed for the inclined shaft excavations and the basic excavations, not to mention the prop timbers which are much needed in coal production, can production be increased continuously without interruption. The functionaries of the Ministries of Forestry, the Building Materials Industry, and the Metal Industry and in the related areas must realize their share of the responsibility and must realize that coal production depends on how well they handle material procurement work. They must first of all assure the supply of prop timber, cement, and rolled steel by setting them aside for that purpose. At the same time, the other sectors concerned should ship the materials and parts, starting with cable lines, fuel oil, and bearings needed for the coal mines, to the coal mines.

Mining and hauling facilities are the basic means in coal production. Our party demands large-scale mining, hauling, and treatment by enlarging the mining facilities, modernizing mines, and making them operate at a high speed and the accelerated general mechanization of pit work. In doing this, the extraction facility production sector assumes an important role.

By searching for and mobilizing the reserves and their possibilities to the maximum, the factories and enterprises in charge of the production of extraction facilities must manufacture modern extraction facilities in larger quantity and supply them to the coal mines.

Even among the extraction facilities, the items in great demand are coal cars and electric cars, particularly loaders and hoisting machines. As the number of new coal mine sites grows continuously, owing to the selfless struggles of the working class in the coal industry, the demand for hauling facilities also grows. The factories and enterprises concerned must start solving this problem

satisfactorily by making greater efforts in the production of hauling and loading facilities. In addition, in accordance with the plan, the construction of a railroad for an incoming line must be actively promoted.

The level of achievement in the production of the extraction facilities is determined decisively by how well the needed materials are supplied, starting with steel materials. With a clear recognition of the fact that one of the areas that they pay great attention to in implementing the party's demand for concentrating all efforts on the coal mines is the coal mine facility production plant, the functionaries in the State Administration Council, the committees, and the ministries concerned must give top priority to the supply of materials, starting with steel materials, to the factories in this area. Especially in this project, the functionaries in the metal industry must fulfill their share of the responsibility.

In increasing coal production, the railroad plays an important part. The railroad functionaries must give the coal mines first place in organizing transportation and should be sure not to hamper coal production by giving priority to hauling the facilities and materials needed for the coal mine and by speedily moving the extracted coals.

Directing all efforts toward the coal mines is the undertaking of the entire party, the nation, and the people. Coal is used everywhere. No one is excepted in the support of the coal mines. All the factories, enterprises, organizations, and people's block committees must actively organize the coal mine support project, and all party members and workers must join in this project voluntarily. In particular, the party organizations at every level and the administrative economic organs must also turn their serious attention to improving rear supply work for the coal miners, along with various other support projects.

Those who are directly involved in coal production are the functionaries in the coal industry field and the coal miners. The functionaries in this sector must grasp the party's policy demands and implement them thoroughly, not to mention giving priority to mine stripping and drifting. They must launch a struggle to produce more with what they already have. At the Chonsung Youth Coal Mine, by developing a sufficient number of reserve coal mine sites in advance through procuring material reserves, including struts and giving priority to drifting, the planned monthly production target has been overfulfilled by index. Like these people, at all the coal mines, by creating in advance the material and coal mine reserves through effective production organization, by untangling the knots by themselves with the skill of a master, and with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and with courageous struggle under hardship, they must regularize production at a high level.

Not too many days are left before the end of the year. In brilliantly adorning this meaningful year, and in preparing for the winter season, the remaining period is very crucial. All the coal producers must fulfill this year's coal production target ahead of schedule by launching a good struggle with a firm revolutionary spirit.

12474/12859
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N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREANS IN JAPAN DENOUNCE 'NATURALIZATION' SCHEME

SK070411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--Representatives of organizations under the Hiroshima prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on 21 February called at the Hiroshima Immigration Bureau against the "investigation into the actual conditions" of the third generation of Koreans in Japan by the Japanese Justice Ministry through local immigration bureaus.

Noting that the "investigation into actual conditions" is a scheme to force the third generation of Koreans in Japan to naturalize themselves as Japanese and a concrete expression of the Japanese authorities' moves to step up the "assimilation" policy toward Koreans in Japan, the representatives strongly demanded an immediate withdrawal of the "investigation".

On the same day, representatives of Koreans under the Hokkaido headquarters of Chongnyon also called at the Sapporo Immigration Bureau. They stressed that the "investigation into actual conditions" was an unreasonable step trampling underfoot the national dignity of Koreans in Japan, overseas citizens of the DPRK, and demanded that the "investigation" be withdrawn at once.

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